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LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Public Law 382--79th Congress

Chapter 260--2d Session

S. 2101

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DIGEST OF PUBLIC LAW 382

FOREIGN RELIEF. Amends the Trading with the Enemy Act so as to permit individuals and organizations in the U. S. to donate and transfer to any individual, etc., in countries in which hostilities have ceased any articles (including food, clothing, and medicine) intended to be used solely to remove human suffering.

INDEX AND SUMMARY OF HISTORY OF S. 2101

April 22, 1946	S. 2101 introduced by Senator Bridges and was referred to the Senate Committee on the Judiciary. Print of the bill as introduced.
April 25, 1946	Hearings: Senate, S. 2101 (attached)
April 29, 1946	Senate Committee reported S. 2101 with amendments. Senate Report 1262. Print of the bill as reported. Discussed and passed Senate as reported.
May 2, 1946	H. R. 6227 introduced by Rep. Walter and was referred to the House Committee on the Judiciary. Print of the bill as introduced.
May 3, 1946	S. 2101 discussed and passed House without amendment.
May 16, 1946	Approved. Public Law 382.

79TH CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

S. 2101

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

APRIL 22 (legislative day, MARCH 5), 1946

Mr. BRIDGES introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary

A BILL

To amend the Trading With the Enemy Act, as amended,
to permit the shipment of relief supplies.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the Trading With the Enemy Act, as amended, is
4 amended by adding the following new section at the end
5 thereof:

6 “SEC. 32. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of
7 this Act, it shall be lawful, at any time after the date of
8 cessation of hostilities with any country with which the
9 United States is at war, for any person in the United States
10 to sell, donate, or otherwise dispose of to, and to transport
11 or deliver to, any person in such country any article or

1 articles (including food, clothing, and medicine) intended
2 to be used solely to relieve human suffering.

3 “(b) As used in this section—

4 “(1) the term ‘person’ means any individual, part-
5 nership, association, company, or other unincorporated
6 body of individuals, or corporation or body politic;

7 “(2) with respect to any country with which the
8 United States was at war on January 1, 1946, the term
9 ‘date of cessation of hostilities’ shall mean the date of
10 enactment of this Act;

11 “(3) with respect to any other war the term ‘date
12 of cessation of hostilities’ shall mean the date specified
13 by proclamation of the President or by a concurrent
14 resolution of the two Houses of Congress, whichever is
15 the earlier.”

A BILL

To amend the Trading With the Enemy Act,
as amended, to permit the shipment of re-
lief supplies.

By Mr. BRIDGES

APRIL 22 (legislative day, MARCH 5), 1946

Read twice and referred to the Committee on the
Judiciary

TO PERMIT THE SHIPMENT OF RELIEF SUPPLIES

HEARINGS

BEFORE THE

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

UNITED STATES SENATE

SEVENTY-NINTH CONGRESS

SECOND SESSION

ON

S. 2101

A BILL TO AMEND THE TRADING WITH THE ENEMY
ACT, AS AMENDED, TO PERMIT THE SHIP-
MENT OF RELIEF SUPPLIES

APRIL 25 AND 26, 1946

Printed for the use of the Committee on the Judiciary



UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON : 1946

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TO PERMIT THE SHIPMENT OF RELIEF SUPPLIES

THURSDAY, APRIL 25, 1946

UNITED STATES SENATE,
SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY,
Washington, D. C.

The subcommittee met at 2 p. m., pursuant to call, Senator James O. Eastland presiding.

Present: Senators McCarran, Wheeler, Eastland, Langer, and Wherry.

Senator EASTLAND. The committee will come to order.

I will place in the record S. 2101, the bill under consideration.

(The bill is as follows:)

[S. 2101, 79th Cong., 2d sess.]

A BILL To amend the Trading With the Enemy Act, as amended, to permit the shipment of relief supplies

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Trading With the Enemy Act, as amended, is amended by adding the following new section at the end thereof:

"SEC. 32. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, it shall be lawful, at any time after the date of cessation of hostilities with any country with which the United States is at war, for any person in the United States to sell, donate, or otherwise dispose of to, and to transport or deliver to, any person in such country any article or articles (including food, clothing, and medicine) intended to be used solely to relieve human suffering.

"(b) As used in this section—

"(1) the term 'person' means any individual, partnership, association, company, or other unincorporated body of individuals, or corporation or body politic;

"(2) with respect to any country with which the United States was at war on January 1, 1946, the term 'date of cessation of hostilities' shall mean the date of enactment of this Act;

"(3) with respect to any other war the term 'date of cessation of hostilities' shall mean the date specified by proclamation of the President or by a concurrent resolution of the two Houses of Congress, whichever is the earlier."

Senator EASTLAND. I see that we have General Echols here, and we will hear from General Echols at this time.

STATEMENT OF MAJ. GEN. O. P. ECHOLS, CHIEF, CIVILIAN AFFAIRS DIVISION, WAR DEPARTMENT

Senator EASTLAND. General, will you give us your name and title?

General ECHOLS. O. P. Echols, major general, United States Army. I am at present in charge of the Civilian Affairs Division of the War Department.

Senator EASTLAND. As head of the Civilian Affairs Division of the War Department, do you have anything to do with the civilian food supply for the conquered countries, Germany and Japan?

General ECHOLS. Yes, sir. My office receives the estimates from the heads of the military government in Germany and Japan, where they are screened according to the various policies of the Government, and then they are submitted to the Combined Food Board and we act as a claimant before the Combined Food Board for all of the supplies for Germany and Japan.

Senator EASTLAND. What is the present civilian ration quota in calories for the people of Germany and Austria?

General ECHOLS. Germany is 1,275 calories at the moment.

Senator WHEELER. How many?

General ECHOLS. That is 1,275 at the moment. Austria I think is 1,550. Austria has just been turned over by the War Department to UNRRA, and so I am not positive of the facts on Austria.

Senator WHEELER. Will it be possible for the War Department to maintain that ration for Germany of 1,250 calories a day?

General ECHOLS. No, sir, not as I see it under the existing circumstances.

Senator WHEELER. What do you think will happen?

Senator BRIDGES. Mr. Chairman, to clarify it, you are referring only to the American zone of occupation?

General ECHOLS. The American zone of occupation in Germany.

Senator WHEELER. Do you know what it is in the English or Russian zone?

General ECHOLS. In the English zone my information is that it is 1,040. That was active 2 weeks ago, and I think still is. In the Russian zone I do not know. We have no accurate data, but our best information is that it is probably 1,550.

Senator WHEELER. Do you know anything about the stories that we hear to the effect that the people are leaving the American zone to go back into the Russian zone, because they are getting more food there?

General ECHOLS. No, sir, I do not. The American zone has been on 1,275 only 1 month. They may be now leaving the American zone to go into the Russian zone.

Senator WHEELER. There was a great influx from the Russian zone for a while into the American zone from the Russian zone, but I was told the other day, and I have forgotten who told me, that it has been reversed lately, because of the fact that they were getting more food in the Russian zone.

General ECHOLS. I have no doubt but what under the circumstances that the Germans in the American zone would tend to go to the Russian zone if they were permitted. I believe the Russians would resist it.

Senator EASTLAND. What is it in the French zone?

General ECHOLS. I think the French zone is about 1,000.

Senator EASTLAND. Now, you stated that that ration of 1,250 calories a day could not be maintained in our zone. Do you think that that will be reduced in the near future, and if so, to approximately what figure?

General ECHOLS. I personally expect that it will have to be reduced. My information is that the Combined Food Board have committed themselves to furnish approximately 1 million tons of food for world relief purposes, that they have only been producing, and by that I

mean collect and make available, approximately two-thirds of that. Germany and Japan, being enemy countries, are at the bottom of the priority list for the world relief.

Senator EASTLAND. To maintain the 1,250 calories a day, in the American zone, it will take how many tons of wheat per month?

General ECHOLS. We figured 50,000 tons a month.

Senator EASTLAND. Are you getting 50,000 tons a month now?

General ECHOLS. No, sir, we expected to get 50,000 tons this month, and as far as I can see, the best information that I have, I am going to get 16,000 tons.

Senator EASTLAND. 16,000 tons instead of 50,000 tons?

General ECHOLS. That is my best information, and the month is not over yet, but I only see the two ships, 8,000 tons each, if possible it might be a little more.

Senator EASTLAND. General, do you think the ration will have to be reduced in the British and French zones; have you any figures on that?

General ECHOLS. No, sir; I have not, unless the food is made available by the Combined Food Board, their present ration will not be increased.

Senator EASTLAND. Just what will the calories ration of 1,250 per day do to the human body?

General ECHOLS. Well, I should say over a period of months, it would cause it to suffer from malnutrition.

Senator WHEELER. I did not catch that.

General ECHOLS. To suffer from malnutrition. I am not an authority on nutrition, but in talking to nutritional experts, you would not starve to death on 1,200 calories, but you will be incapable of doing any work, and your physical condition will be so run down that any disease or epidemic would very readily take hold.

Senator EASTLAND. Is it not a fact that you expect an increase of the mortality rate from all classes as a result of that diet?

General ECHOLS. Well, I do, and what worries me more than that is the possibility of a reduction of that diet. That is of great concern to us in the War Department.

Senator EASTLAND. Now, the reduction to 1,000 calories, as I understand estimated from reliable people, that it would go as low as 800.

General ECHOLS. Nine hundred is the lowest figure that I have.

Senator EASTLAND. What do you think that that would do to the human body?

General ECHOLS. Well, I think the General Staff is our authority. You could turn over in bed occasionally and not be uncomfortable.

Senator EASTLAND. Do you think it will cause a great increase in infant deaths?

General ECHOLS. I am satisfied it will cause a great increase in infant death and death of the aged and deterioration of the middle aged, and well and physical, and you would be unable to do any work, production of coal or carrying on of your transportation facilities or any of the essentials of economy that are necessary in day-to-day life.

Senator EASTLAND. In other words, it would amount practically to mass starvation?

General ECHOLS. In my opinion, it would.

Senator EASTLAND. In the past few days has the War Department received a request from General Stayer, in which he requests that private relief agencies be permitted to send food packages into Germany and Austria?

General ECHOLS. We received such a request about a week ago from General Clay, and I think it was originated by General Stayer.

Senator EASTLAND. Who is General Stayer and what is his duty?

General ECHOLS. General Stayer was formerly Chief Surgeon of the Mediterranean theater, and he came with the military government in Germany as our officer in charge of health and public welfare.

Senator EASTLAND. He is officer in charge of health and public welfare at the present time?

General ECHOLS. Yes, sir.

Senator EASTLAND. And he has requested that private relief agencies be authorized to ship in packages of food in 15-pound lots?

General ECHOLS. He made a request, asking, as I recall, that private relief agencies be authorized to ship in packages of food of a certain size, with the understanding that when an individual in this country shipped a package to his friend, he also ship another package for someone that he did not know.

Senator EASTLAND. Now, is it your judgment, General, that if those packages go in, it would relieve terrible conditions of starvation?

General ECHOLS. I do not know, sir, but I think the situation is such that it justifies us in trying all means of relieving the situation.

Senator BRIDGES. When you referred to the 1,270 calories in the American zone of Germany, just what, generally speaking, do the 1,270 calories consist of, what type of food?

General ECHOLS. Well, I cannot tell you that, it is theoretically balanced, but a large proportion of it is bread. As you know, the European nations, to them cereals is the most important part, and of course, there is a great world shortage of fats. But the problem is cereals and a large proportion of their diet is bread, and the principal shortage is in cereals, wheat specifically.

Senator EASTLAND. We have a shortage of wheat, but we have other foods of which we have a surplus. Do you know anything about whether potatoes are being shipped or if in adequate amounts. There is a great surplus of potatoes in this country.

General ECHOLS. There are some potatoes being shipped.

Senator EASTLAND. But you do not think that it is in amounts sufficient to relieve conditions, is that right?

General ECHOLS. That is right.

Senator BRIDGES. If packages were to be sent, General, what type of supplementary food through private packages would you like to see sent, that would be the most helpful?

General ECHOLS. Well, sir, the group there of the War Department and the State Department and Treasury now, that are studying that, they are working on the details of it, and they are thinking for the moment, and it has not been settled as yet, and I hope it will be today, but the thinking for the moment was that probably it would be better if the contributions were made in the form of money, and some organization packaged the food in some way, first to get the standard, and

second to see that it was packaged correctly, and could be handled better from the viewpoint of shipment. The shipment of these packages, getting them over there and getting them distributed in the proper way is not such an easy job.

The first thought, I think, was advanced of parcel post. The parcel post to Germany, and in Germany was just opened on the first of April, and that is not a very efficient operation for the moment. It would probably take considerable time before it could handle anything of this sort, if it were large enough to really amount to anything.

Senator EASTLAND. But General Clay thinks that he can distribute those food packages if he receives them.

General ECHOLS. He asked us to ship them to him in bulk and deliver them in bulk, and from there on out he would undertake the distribution.

Senator WHEELER. General, I say that you have only got a small amount of wheat. I have been informed that there is a great deal of wheat being held back by the farmers in the wheat areas on the farm, and that that could be gotten in if some arrangement could be made, and that wheat could be used to ship to the Government. Have you got any facts on that?

General ECHOLS. I have not any first-hand facts.

Senator WHEELER. The reason I called that to your attention was that the head of one of the cooperative organizations of farmers, union cooperatives, out there which handles wheat to a large extent and buys most of the dark northern wheat, called me up one day and told there was a great amount of wheat on the farms that was being held back.

General ECHOLS. I have heard that.

Senator WHEELER. He called my attention to one farmer that I happened to know, and said he had 50,000 bushels of wheat that they were holding back on the farm, and he said they were like the shirt people, if they shipped it all at one time—they held it back because of the transportation last year, and this year they were holding it back because if they shipped it all at one time they would have to pay a huge income tax, and the farmers did not want to pay that income tax, and if there was some way that they could loan it to the Government so that they could take it off when they had a drought or did not have a good crop, that that wheat could be obtained.

General ECHOLS. I have had that information, that there was wheat on the farms, and they had not been able to get it into the millers and get it delivered, that they have worked up a system of offering certificates for an increase in price in the event wheat went up. I read in the paper this morning that Mr. LaGuardia and the Secretary of Agriculture are in North Dakota somewhere are out there trying to locate some of this wheat and talk to the farmers. I have no doubt but what they will eventually get some wheat, but what concerns me is that the worst period in Germany and Japan, and I speak more emphatically about Germany, because I spent some months there, and I have only been home a month, but I am informed the situation is just as bad in Japan, that the next 4 or 5 months is going to be the critical period, and it is the time that will better when their own harvest comes.

Senator WHEELER. This man called it to my attention about a month ago, and I wrote a memorandum down to the Agriculture Department about a month ago with reference to this matter, but they have been very slow, it seems to me, in working the problem out.

General ECHOLS. Well sir, I am not criticizing the Department of Agriculture.

Senator WHEELER. I understand that.

General ECHOLS. I do not know, I have been down there a great many times.

Senator WHEELER. It is not an easy thing to do.

General ECHOLS. We know that.

Senator WHEELER. I appreciate that it is not an easy thing to work out the details of it.

Senator EASTLAND. General, you think the same conditions as you have described in Germany will exist in Japan in the near future?

General ECHOLS. I am informed from the cables from General MacArthur that numerically it is worse. Now, the Japanese are smaller people, and they have a more moderate climate, and I do not know whether I ought to say this, because I do not know, but I am told that they do not require quite as many calories to live.

Senator EASTLAND. You think it is worse in Germany?

General ECHOLS. We have been trying to maintain the Japanese at 900 calories, and the Germans at 1,250, and apparently the supplies on hand seem to indicate that we are not going to be able to do it in either case.

Senator WHEELER. Let me ask you this, General. Have there been any food riots in Germany?

General ECHOLS. The newspaper accounts for the fact that there were food riots in Bremen, in the British zone. We have not had any food riots, we had our zone on 1,550 calories until a month ago, and now they are just at 1,275, so I do not think that the situation there today is so bad. It is the continuation of the present low ration, plus the prospects of a considerable decrease in it that indicates that within 30 to 60 days it will be very bad.

Senator WHEELER. Are we shipping any food to Russia that you know of?

General ECHOLS. Not that I know of.

Senator WHERRY. UNRRA is shipping food to Russia?

General ECHOLS. I do not know. I did not think so.

Senator WHERRY. They have already made application for it.

General ECHOLS. To Russia?

Senator WHERRY. Into Ukraine and White Russia.

General ECHOLS. I do not know, I know that Russia is shipping wheat to France.

Senator WHERRY. Do you know how much?

General ECHOLS. Not much, but it sounded big.

Senator WHERRY. I heard the testimony before the Small Business Committee that it was 980,000 tons.

General ECHOLS. I think that that is a difference between a commitment and a delivery. I would rather not get into that.

Senator WHERRY. We have already furnished the ships to haul it.

General ECHOLS. I do not know.

Senator WHERRY. That is the testimony. General, I would like to ask you, has there been any change over in central Europe that makes the situation worse now than it was, say, last December, except the fact of the length of the period?

General ECHOLS. I think the situation is getting progressively more difficult, because as you know, the Potsdam Agreement provided that

Germany should be treated as an economic unit, and based on that, the Council drew up the necessary papers, and was prepared to set up these various administrations, such as finance, agriculture, exporting, transportation, communications, postal, and those other essential administrations that are necessary in order to carry on an economy, and that has been persistently vetoed by the French, so that the situation has been, in my opinion, getting progressively worse from a long-range viewpoint.

Senator WHERRY. Where can they make the veto?

General ECHOLS. In the Control Council.

Senator WHERRY. And the Control Council consists of what members?

General ECHOLS. The Russian and British, French and American.

Senator WHERRY. Is it your understanding that anything that is to be modified relative to the Potsdam Agreement, that it must be approved by the members of the Allied Control Council?

General ECHOLS. No; the Allied Control Council cannot modify the Potsdam Agreement. It is a directive to them, but the French were not at Potsdam.

Senator WHERRY. The French were not at Potsdam?

General ECHOLS. That is right.

Senator WHERRY. Why can France veto a recommendation of the Allied Control Commission?

General ECHOLS. Well, I am not quite sure of my facts on that. I think Potsdam provides for the French to come in, and if they did not, some amendment that strictly provides that the French are members of the Control Council, and any member of the Control Council has a veto power.

Senator WHERRY. That is the point I want to get. If they are a member, and I understand that they do have representation on the Council, they have the right to veto any recommendation that we might want to make in our own occupied zone?

General ECHOLS. Yes; they would have provided the Council with working that well.

Senator WHERRY. I do not know anything about the council working that way, but I am trying to get the mechanics. If we made a recommendation in our own occupied zone, and we wanted to open up a mail service for the transportation of clothing or food, do we have to go before the Allied Control Council and get their permission?

General ECHOLS. No, sir, you do not, because the council is not working that well. The French have vetoed a centralized transportation or communication of mail service.

Senator EASTLAND. That is for all of the zones?

General ECHOLS. Yes, sir.

Senator EASTLAND. But we, of course, can do anything we desire in our own zone?

General ECHOLS. We can do anything in our own zone; that is right.

Senator WHERRY. I would like to suggest to the chairman—you remember not long ago when we were told that, before we could open up the mails or feed German nationals within our own military occupied zone, we had to have the approval of the Allied Control Commission. Do you remember that?

Senator EASTLAND. That is right.

Senator WHERRY. That is the point I am trying to get from the General. As I understand the bill, this is to open up the mails so that we can send or ship—I mean transportation facilities—any organization that wants to ship clothing into our own occupied zone may have the opportunity to do so.

What I am trying to get is your interpretation of the Allied Control Commission's powers, and if they can veto any act that we might pass here which makes any provision for the shipment of food or clothing into our own military occupied zone. Can they overrule it by any veto power according to your understanding of the agreement?

General ECHOLS. Not under existing circumstances, no.

Senator WHERRY. Would the circumstances make any difference? What I am asking is the set-up. I do not know what that set-up is.

General ECHOLS. I am trying to say that the Control Commission was to have been set up to govern Germany as a whole.

Senator WHERRY. That is right.

General ECHOLS. Now, since it has not been set up to govern Germany as a whole, each fellow governs his own zone.

Senator WHERRY. Then the Allied Control Commission has not become a reality, as far as the mechanics are concerned, to govern the zones of Germany?

General ECHOLS. Not as far as the economy of Germany is concerned. They have passed a number of acts having to do with the political aspects of Germany, and the denazification of Germany, and certain policy matters. But, as far as the economy of Germany is concerned, it has not begun to function.

Senator WHERRY. So that, if we made this provision in the legislation as far as carrying it out on our own military occupied zone is concerned, we can do it without the Allied Control Commission vetoing any relief we might gain through the enactment of the bill?

General ECHOLS. I have not read the provisions of the legislation, but you can send relief supplies to Germany by means of your own transportation, transport it in the American zone of Germany by means of German transportation and distribute it.

Senator EASTLAND. Not exceeding 2,000 tons a month, is that right?

General ECHOLS. I do not know the limit on that. I am talking about the authority and the power.

Senator WHERRY. How long has that been in effect?

Senator EASTLAND. For some time.

Senator WHERRY. That is in effect now, General?

General ECHOLS. Yes.

Senator WHERRY. What about the transportation facilities over there, are they adequate and have they got any block to our getting food over there at this time?

General ECHOLS. I think the transportation situation is such that we could probably handle it. The transportation was very bad last summer and last fall, it improved and is again deteriorating. Transportation is generally based on railroads, and the railroads are based on coal, and the coal miners are not getting enough to eat, and they are not producing coal.

Senator WHERRY. But if the labor situation is ironed out, and there is nothing to stop us from shipping food in there, and the mechanics of the Allied Control Commission do not interfere, then those facili-

ties would be available in the event some organization wanted to do it?

General ECHOLS. That is right.

Senator WHERRY. That is all that I want to know.

Senator EASTLAND. That is all.

Now, I place in the record a number of telegrams to the committee.
(The telegrams are as follows:)

MILWAUKEE, WIS., April 25, 1946—11:32 a. m.

Senator PAT McCARRAN,

Senate Judiciary Committee, Senate Office Building:

Ten million Americans of German extraction urge the opening of package service to Germany. Let us help our Government to feed the hungry. Hunger breeds anarchy.

AMERICAN RELIEF FOR GERMANY, INC.,
OTTO ROBERT HAUSER, *President*.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 24, 1946—11:51 a. m.

CHAIRMAN,

Senate Judiciary Committee, The Capitol:

Women's International League urges affirmative action Senate bill 2101 to permit parcels Germany.

DOROTHY DETZER,
National Secretary.

MILWAUKEE, WIS., April 24, 1946—10:30 p. m.

Senator PAT McCARRAN,

*Chairman, Senate Judiciary Committee, Senate Office Building,
Washington, D. C.:*

Urge you to open private package sending to Germany, Austria.

GERTRUDE NUNNEMACHER.

CHICAGO, ILL., April 25, 1946—4:34 a. m.

Senator PAT McCARRAN,

*Senate Judiciary Committee, Senate Office Building,
Washington, D. C.*

DEAR SENATOR: Please support reopening of package service to Germany.

AMERICAN RELIEF FOR GERMANY INC. OF ILLINOIS,
OLAF NICKELSEN, *President*.

MILWAUKEE, WIS., April 25, 1946—5:49 a. m.

Senator PAT McCARRAN,

*Chairman, Senate Judiciary Committee, Senate Office Building,
Washington, D. C.:*

Urge you to amend Trading With Enemy Act that mercy packages of food, soap, warm clothing, and shoes can be sent starving, despairing kinfolk and friends. Such packages most effective means of establishing American principles of democracy over there and symbolize Christian concept of peace and good will to all men.

Mrs. MARGARET MARR HARPER.

MILWAUKEE, WIS., April 25, 1946—4:25 a. m.

Senator PAT McCARRAN,

*Chairman, Senate Judiciary Committee, Senate Office Building,
Washington, D. C.:*

Will you please reopen package service to starving children in Germany and Austria? We plead as loyal American citizens who helped to win this war.

JOSEPH NEUMAIER.

MILWAUKEE, WIS., April 25, 1946—4:23 a. m.

Senator PAT McCARRAN,
Chairman, Senate Judiciary Committee, Senate Office Building,
Washington, D. C.:

I beseech you to amend Trading With Enemy Act so that we may send food and clothing to our starving shelterless German and Austrian relatives.

JACOB GALLI.

MILWAUKEE, WIS., April 25, 1946—4:21 a. m.

Senator PAT McCARRAN,
Chairman, Judiciary Committee, Senate Office Building,
Washington, D. C.:

Implore you to permit food package service to our loved ones in Germany and Austria to save their faith in American way of life.

JOSEPH FEDERL.

MILWAUKEE, WIS., April 25, 1946—4:20 a. m.

Senator PAT McCARRAN,
Chairman, Judiciary Committee, Senate Office Building,
Washington, D. C.:

In the name of Christian charity please permit sending of packages to starving, ill-clothed and sick German and Austrian Nationals.

Mrs. BRUNO E. FINK.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., April 24, 1946—11:09 p. m.

Senator PAT McCARRAN,
Chairman, Judiciary Committee, Senate Office Building,
Washington, D. C.:

Please support opening of package service to Germany.

AMERICAN RELIEF TO GERMANY AND AUSTRIA OF ROCHESTER,
 ERIC KIRCHMER, *Secretary.*

Senator EASTLAND. I also place in the record an article which appeared in the Chicago Tribune, April 16, which gave General Stayer's recommendations.

(The article is as follows:)

[From the Chicago Tribune, April 15, 1946]

AMERICA URGED TO LET FOOD BE SENT TO REICH—MILITARY AUTHORITIES TELL NEED FOR IMPORTS

PARIS GETS BANANAS

PARIS, April 14.—Paris is receiving bananas for the first time since 1939. A Swedish steamer is unloading 1,200 tons from Martinique and Guadeloupe at Dieppe. The bananas will be sold at 5 to 8 cents apiece.

(By John Thompson)

BERLIN, April 14.—The Truman administration has been asked by military government authorities here to authorize shipment of monthly food parcels to hungry Germans by their friends or relatives in the United States, it was disclosed today by Maj. Gen. Morrison C. Stayer, chief public health officer for the United States military government.

Stayer said the recommendation was for one 15-pound package per month for a German relative or friend, accompanied by an identical parcel for distribution to poorer Germans who might not have American contacts.

Experts estimate this arrangement would provide 2,000 tons of food a month in addition to the 2,000 tons being received from America through relief agencies.

HOW FOOD WOULD BE DELIVERED

All food parcels would be sent by parcel post to President Truman's combined relief boards in Washington, D. C., which would ship them to Bremen where German authorities would distribute them through the German postal system.

"Unless we give the Germans sufficient food on which to live and work, you will find in the future a debasement of the people," Stayer warned. "If we continue present rations here and in the French and British zones, we will be faced with a race of lean, stunted people."

Stayer said there already is evidence of stunted children in the French zone.

MUST HAVE MORE FOOD

"I am interested in healthy people," the general said. "I want the Germans to get back so they can run their own show."

Stayer said that on the reduced ration of 1,275 calories daily the Germans cannot build up enough energy to work.

[The average diet in the United States is about 2,500 calories daily, with the consumption higher for active workers. A recent report on 36 conscientious objectors, who volunteered for a test at the University of Minnesota to be fed a low protein daily ration of 1,700 calories for 6 months, stated they lost 40 percent of their weight and that their hearts shrank.]

CHILDREN SENT TO FORAGE

Because of the new ration, which dropped from 1,550 2 weeks ago, it has become necessary for every family which has strong boys and girls to send them out daily to forage the countryside.

The official ration provides this average diet: Breakfast—coffee with sugar; lunch—a plate of soup made of oatmeal and grain flour, and sometimes potatoes; a slice of bread with margarine, and a small sausage which looks like salami but is not.

Senator EASTLAND. I also place in the record a statement submitted by the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union. It says:

The National Woman's Christian Temperance Union advocates and strongly urges the passage of S. 2101.

Our organization has always stood for the cause of peace and of humanity. In our judgment peace is not going to be promoted by the United States abandoning its traditional humanitarian attitude and following the example of Germany in using starvation as a weapon against innocent people.

Certainly if friends and relatives of those unfortunate persons who reside in the European theater of war, either in Italy or Germany, wish, out of their own resources, to provide for these people, it is the sensible as well as the humanitarian thing to do to permit them to do so.

We hope the bill will pass.

Senator EASTLAND. We will call Mr. James Flint. Mr. Flint, do you appear here personally or on behalf of some organization?

STATEMENT OF JAMES FLINT, REPRESENTING THE COUNCIL OF RELIEF AGENCIES LICENSED FOR OPERATION IN GERMANY

Mr. FLINT. I appear representing the Council of Relief Agencies Licensed for Operation in Germany. My personal work is that of director of the Congregational Christian Service Committee, which is one of the recognized relief agencies licensed by the President's War Relief Control Board.

Senator EASTLAND. Have you a prepared statement?

Mr. FLINT. I have not of my own, but I have a statement which is sent down by the chairman of CRALOG, which is the Council of Relief Agencies Licensed for Operation in Germany, who was himself unable to appear.

Senator EASTLAND. What is CRALOG.

Mr. FLINT. That is the Council of Relief Agencies Licensed for Operation in Germany.

Senator EASTLAND. What is the function of that organization?

Mr. FLINT. It is to handle the relief supplies which are now permitted to be sent into the American zone of Germany. It has representatives in Germany at the present time, eight of them, serving as a liaison to the military government, and to the Germany private welfare agencies.

Senator WHERRY. This license that you get, that is the permission from the Executive branch that licensed you?

Mr. FLINT. The President's War Relief Board, yes.

Senator WHERRY. Do you know how many are licensed?

Mr. FLINT. For operation in Germany, sir?

Senator WHERRY. Yes.

Mr. FLINT. I think it is approximately 21 at the moment.

Senator WHERRY. How long have you been licensed?

Mr. FLINT. The Council of Relief Agencies was licensed since I think the actual date of the 5th of February, and I believe that is the precise date.

Senator WHERRY. Have they been permitted to buy food or collect food and clothing and send it to Germany?

Mr. FLINT. Yes, sir. The agencies which are members of CRALOG have been permitted to purchase food, to receive donated articles and to prepare them for shipment into the American zone of Germany.

Senator WHERRY. That has been carried out, has it?

Mr. FLINT. That has. In the months of March and April, shipments have been sent up to 2,000 tons and went in those areas.

Senator EASTLAND. That is not a drop in the bucket?

Mr. FLINT. That is right.

Senator WHERRY. Prior to that time were you permitted to ship into there?

Mr. FLINT. No.

Senator WHERRY. What reason was given for your not being permitted?

Mr. FLINT. Well, up until—

Senator EASTLAND. Just a moment, if I may interrupt. Captain Morse who just returned from Germany is a member of the American Army and he desires to testify, and he has got to leave at 3:15, and so if Mr. Flint would excuse us we will take him now and then let Mr. Flint conclude later.

STATEMENT OF CAPT. THOMAS I. MORSE, UNITED STATES ARMY

Senator EASTLAND. Have you a prepared statement that you want to give?

Captain MORSE. No, sir. I wanted to give what I think may be an average view of someone just returning from Germany.

Senator EASTLAND. How long have you been in Germany?

Captain MORSE. I was overseas a year and a half. We were in Germany before the Bulge, and then we were thrown out of Germany during the Bulge, and then we fought on into Germany again, until VE-day, and I left Germany in January.

Senator EASTLAND. Now, proceed.

Captain MORSE. I feel that things over there are definitely bad, that the people do need food, that while we might not get all of the satisfaction from the Germans that we might hope to get and have them think that we are a wonderful people, and so forth, there is still the duty to feed them, and it should do some good in their attitude toward us, because what I have seen in Berlin, the division was there during the Big Three conference, things were definitely bad, and after we moved to the agricultural districts things were fairly bad but they——

Senator EASTLAND. You mean malnutrition?

Captain MORSE. Yes.

Senator EASTLAND. Go ahead.

Captain MORSE. We have, perhaps, no great love for all of the Germans, but there are certainly Germans who are good, perhaps the majority are certainly good, and it is in our best interests to see that they are fed.

Senator EASTLAND. You favor the passage of this bill?

Captain MORSE. Yes, I do.

Senator WHERRY. Where were you stationed most of the time, Captain?

Captain MORSE. Well, sir, I was fighting, of course, I ended up on the Baltic Sea. After the war I spent a month in Berlin, then a month in odd sections of Germany, and then another period down around Frankfurt.

Senator WHERRY. So you lived in areas clear from the Baltic down to Frankfurt.

Captain MORSE. Yes.

Senator WHERRY. That would be the upper half of Germany?

Captain MORSE. Yes.

Senator WHERRY. And almost from the east to the west line?

Captain MORSE. Yes, sir.

Senator EASTLAND. Are your sentiments, the sentiments of the average American soldier?

Captain MORSE. Well, sir, on that, of course, I could not make any guaranty, but I do feel that the average American thinks that something has got to be done with the Germans, and there is something in an American that even though he might not have a great love for a people, he certainly does not like to see them suffering as they are suffering from lack of food.

Senator WHERRY. That was the point that I attempted to bring out, that your experience was a cross-section of meeting German people both in the cities and in the country over practically the North half of Germany.

Captain MORSE. Yes.

Senator WHERRY. So you had rather a wide experience in coming in contact with those people.

Captain MORSE. Yes.

Senator WHERRY. Let me ask you something else. While you were in Berlin, did you have an opportunity to visit with any one who has lived in or been in the Russian occupied zone?

Captain MORSE. No, sir. Of course, in Berlin a section was given over to the Russians as a section was given over to the English and we did not know of anyone or I did not talk to anyone who did live in the Russian zone. I talked to people who had friends in the Russian

zone and who had visited there, and their opinion, I believe, was that they were very happy to be in the American zone.

Senator WHERRY. That is the point I am making. The Germans with whom you talked or the people with whom you talked were largely in the American occupied zone, were they not?

Captain MORSE. Yes.

Senator WHERRY. Do you care to express any observations or do you have any knowledge or have you had any conversations with any that came from the Russian occupied zone or the French occupied zone or the British occupied zone. I am leading up to this question: I would like to know if possible if we can get any testimony here, it is probably not applicable to this bill but as long as you are talking about the need over there, I wondered if there was anything you could give us relative to the conditions in the Russian occupied zone.

Captain MORSE. No, sir, in the Russian I cannot. In the English-occupied zone some of the Germans seem to feel that the English are perhaps, well, not treating their people better, but the administration is a little better and the food situation is not quite as bad. When you suggest if they like the English zone a little better, they are not interested in that.

The people from the French zone did not find it hard to slip back and forth, and the people we found from the French zone did not care to be sent back. We were quite a ways from the Russian zone but no one wanted to go over there.

Senator WHERRY. Does that indicate that the people in Germany are better fed and better clothed in our occupied zone than in the occupied zone of Russia and France?

Captain MORSE. I would say that they feel that they are no worse treated. How much they know about it I do not know, but from what they do hear, those that I talked to prefer to stay in the American zone.

Senator WHERRY. Is that not because they do get better rations and more quantity and probably more quality in the zone, in the American zone rather than the Russian and French zone?

Captain MORSE. And also the fact that they are treated a little better as far as looting, and so forth, is concerned.

Senator WHERRY. So that your information is that the American zone is probably the zone where they are the best treated of all of the zones over there?

Captain MORSE. Yes, sir.

Senator WHERRY. And you would say that there was absolute famine in areas in Germany today?

Captain MORSE. Well, as far as starving to death on the street, no, sir, as far as getting up from the table without having enough to eat, that is certainly the case.

Senator EASTLAND. If the food ration is cut there is going to be starving to death on the street.

Captain MORSE. Yes, sir.

Senator WHERRY. It is not an acute proposition but it is over a long range view they cannot continue to live on the rations that they are getting; is that so?

Captain MORSE. That is right.

Senator EASTLAND. Before you got in, General Echols testified that the ration would be cut and it would amount to mass starvation.

Senator WHERRY. I wanted to get the reaction from one of the boys right over on the line and I appreciate very much the testimony and I think that that is all that I have. What about the facilities, about transportation, do you have any trouble getting around?

Captain MORSE. Things are far from good, I would say, but they are improving all the time and if something needs to be done, something gets done.

Senator WHERRY. You don't think that there would be any question of transportation if we could get the thing opened up and transport the food and clothing through these charitable organizations.

Captain MORSE. I should think it could be done.

Senator EASTLAND. We thank you, Captain.

Now I think that we will finish with Mr. Flint.

CONTINUED STATEMENT OF JAMES FLINT, REPRESENTING THE COUNCIL OF RELIEF AGENCIES LICENSED FOR OPERATION IN GERMANY

Senator WHERRY. Now, Mr. Flint, I would like to know, will there not be considerable clothing and food made available for transportation over in Germany? Could you not exceed what you have now if you had an opportunity to transport it?

Mr. FLINT. I think that it could be. A larger amount could be collected for shipment.

Senator WHERRY. So that if that thing were increased and we could handle it through the transportation facilities, you think that it should be done, because we can get relief through the clothing and money and food here that will be donated by relatives and friends of those across the water?

Mr. FLINT. The 2,000 tons per month was set for us by General Clay as an approximate figure, and it has somehow become a hardened figure.

Senator WHERRY. Why was it limited, because of transportation?

Mr. FLINT. Yes, sir.

Senator WHERRY. And you heard the statement that the general thought it could be accomplished, that if transportation limits were lifted we could even import more food and clothing over there?

Mr. FLINT. I believe so.

Senator WHERRY. You think this food and clothing would come outside of what the Government is doing in the way of transporting wheat and other commodities?

Mr. FLINT. Yes; I do, sir.

Senator EASTLAND. Have you been to Germany?

Mr. FLINT. Yes, sir.

Senator EASTLAND. When were you over there?

Mr. FLINT. From about the 10th of January until about the 10th of February of this year.

Senator EASTLAND. Under whose auspices did you go?

Mr. FLINT. Upon the invitation of the American military government, seven of us representing the American council of voluntary organizations were invited to go to Germany, to confer with military government, to travel around the country, particularly in the American zone, although some of us went into the British zone and some

into the French zone, to confer with German welfare agency personnel, and then to negotiate an agreement with military government, governing the shipment of American relief supplies to Germany.

Senator EASTLAND. You went in the American zone, French zone, and English zone?

Mr. FLINT. Yes.

Senator EASTLAND. What were the conditions there?

Mr. FLINT. As they have been described. I cannot add anything more or less.

Senator EASTLAND. They are very bad?

Mr. FLINT. They are bad; yes. They vary in sections. The food conditions will vary in sections, depending on whether the section is originally an agrarian section or an industrial section. In the industrial sections the food conditions are worse than the agricultural areas.

Senator EASTLAND. Do you know anything about the death rate among children?

Mr. FLINT. Yes; as far as we were able to ascertain, from hearsay conversation and from official figures given to us by public health leaders, I can say, although I cannot quote an exact percentage because I think it is impossible to get them, I can say the infant mortality is markedly increased, and so also is the rate of stillborn children. To go on to the other extreme, the old age is bad.

Senator WHERRY. Up how far is that children rate?

Mr. FLINT. I could not say, sir; I would not want to be held responsible for any figure, but I would say it was alarmingly up.

Senator WHERRY. I did not mean that. I meant the age, how far up the scale, with a child, do you go?

Mr. FLINT. I was taking infant mortality, due to the inability of the mother to nourish the child before birth or immediately afterward.

Senator WHERRY. Go ahead.

Mr. FLINT. That is all.

Senator EASTLAND. How was it among young children?

Mr. FLINT. Again it would vary with sections, and it would also vary with what you would have to call a class of people, I suppose. If you call the expellers, who have not been mentioned, a class of people, a people driven out or expelled from the Polish area or the East Prussian area and Sudeten Land and Austrian and Hungary sections, with the expellees among children, you saw youngsters who had no shoes and who have very inadequate clothing. They represent as far as food and clothing is concerned, probably the gravest of all of the problems of the people within Germany. In other sections, you would see youngsters playing around in the street the looked apparently perfectly healthy and well, and you would see others that definitely were presenting all of the appearances of lack of sufficient food.

Senator WHERRY. What is the next group that is suffering the most outside of the infants and the smaller children?

Mr. FLINT. The older people.

Senator WHERRY. What is the situation there?

Mr. FLINT. Well, it is bad as far as fuel and shelter are concerned, and also adequate clothing, particularly it is hard on the people who have been the expellees. We had a chance to go to Beverage, Germany, one of the exchange points where the refugees come through.

from other sections, and we saw some of those transfers of these expellees. We had a chance there to see old people, very old people who had to travel under these conditions, some of whom had been in boxcars traveling for as many as 5 days, and we had a chance to talk with them and they represent a very pitiful problem.

Senator WHERRY. Did you go into all of the zones, the British zones?

Mr. FLINT. I did not go into the French zone, but there happens to be here today a person in the group who went into the French zone, and I went into the American zone and the British zone, but also into all of the sectors of Berlin.

Senator WHERRY. Did you come in contact with anyone who knew anything about the situation in the Russian-occupied zone?

Mr. FLINT. Yes, we met leaders of the national groups within Germany, for instance, the church leaders, the Catholic group and the Protestant group, who are in touch with their people in the other zones, and the reports that came back were that probably in terms of food the American zone was the best off of any of the zones, due primarily to its being more an agricultural zone than some of the others; and that condition is around Berlin, and within Berlin, that condition represented some of the most serious areas, as well as the Ruhr and the Saar area.

I do have this feeling, that the question was asked of the previous person, what the general reaction is between the zones, and I am inclined to say that people always have the feeling that grass is greener in someone else's pasture.

Senator WHERRY. Do many of them leave the American-occupied zone and go to the Russian-occupied zone?

Mr. FLINT. I could not say, because I was not in the Russian occupied zone to ask them whether they came from the American-occupied zone, but I would gather, or just give this as an example: Some of the people with whom we had a chance to talk in the American zone would say a little something about the food situation and say they had heard that in the British zone they were getting marmalade whereas they were not getting it in the American zone, and it is a personal and grapevine telegraph sort of thing, and it is very difficult, I think, to give a great deal of credence to it.

Senator WHERRY. Do you expect to get any supplies into the Russian-occupied zone?

Mr. FLINT. No, there was no discussion on that. We asked as a group through American military government if it would be possible for us to go into the Russian zone and any answer to the invitation was not received.

Senator WHERRY. It has not been received yet?

Mr. FLINT. It had not been received when we left Germany, although we did get into the Russian sector of Berlin, and I think that I happened to be the only one of the group that went to a meeting of the welfare section of the command, where the four powers were discussing welfare problems for Berlin.

Senator WHERRY. I do not know whether you want this in the record or not, but I want to know who feeds the German nationals in the American-occupied zone. Who feeds them, you take these people that come in from these other zones and the occupied zones, who feeds the German nationals in the American-occupied zone?

Mr. FLINT. Well, anybody in the American-occupied zone is fed, as I understand it, in the regular feeding system which is operated there in Germany. The food, much of it is either brought in from the outside by American military government or it is raised locally.

Senator WHERRY. So that the responsibility is the military, either by imported food or by the food that the German people already have?

Mr. FLINT. Yes.

Senator WHERRY. Let me ask you this question. Has UNRRA ever fed or do they feed any German nationals within the German-occupied zone?

Mr. FLINT. No; UNRRA is not permitted to feed German nationals, because they are ex-enemy country.

Senator WHERRY. How about Italy?

Mr. FLINT. There is a special provision in the UNRRA charter whereby they were able to appropriate certain funds for assistance to children, nursing and pregnant mothers.

Senator WHERRY. Does UNRRA feed any German nationals in the Russian-occupied zone?

Mr. FLINT. No; not that I know of.

Senator WHERRY. Did not White Russia and the Ukraine make application to UNRRA funds and is it not contemplated, and is it not being set up now, mechanically to feed them in that zone?

Mr. FLINT. That is a question on which I would not have sufficient evidence to give the proper answer.

Senator EASTLAND. UNRRA operates in Russia?

Senator WHERRY. Do you know if they are feeding them over there?

Mr. FLINT. The only thing that I can answer for certain is that UNRRA, according to the terms of its charter is not permitted to operate for ex-enemy nationals.

Senator WHERRY. I am asking you if in your experience or conversation, or if you have any evidence at all, relative to whether UNRRA is feeding German nationals in Russia, or any state of the Soviet Republic?

Mr. FLINT. I have insufficient contacts to answer that.

Senator EASTLAND. You mean feeding German nationals?

Senator WHERRY. In that country.

Senator EASTLAND. No.

Senator WHERRY. Who does UNRRA feed in the White Russia or the Ukraine? The Russians, but they do not feed Germans?

Mr. FLINT. I could not say.

Senator WHERRY. Because, if UNRRA does not feed them, who would feed them over there in Russia?

Mr. FLINT. I do not know.

Senator WHERRY. They would have to live off the land.

Mr. FLINT. That is quite out of my experience, and I do not know.

Senator EASTLAND. Mr. Flint, you think the passage of this bill would save human life in Central Europe?

Mr. FLINT. I think, if I may just change the question a little bit, I feel that the importation of further supplies into Germany would save human life, yes.

Senator WHERRY. That is all of Germany?

Mr. FLINT. Yes.

Senator EASTLAND. And you favor the passage of this bill?

Mr. FLINT. Well, may I as I said, read this letter which I was asked to bring down from the chairman of CRALOG?

Senator EASTLAND. Yes, sir.

(The letter is as follows:)

DEAR SENATOR EASTLAND: It has been called to the attention of the Council of Relief Agencies Licensed for Operation in Germany that a hearing is to be held under your chairmanship on Thursday, April 25, at 2 p. m. on Senate bill 2101. We have been told that the purpose of this bill is to amend the Trading With the Enemy Act so as to make possible the remittance of individual food packages to Germany.

This council desires, by means of this letter, to express agreement with the principle of permitting American citizens to send individual food packages to Germany. We would like to take this opportunity to set forth our views on this matter:

(1) Representatives of this council now in Germany engaged in assisting German agencies in the distribution of private relief from the United States in the American zone, have appealed to us to increase our shipments of relief materials as soon as possible. At present we are permitted to send 2,000 tons per month to the American zone, and conditions there are such, particularly among children, the aged and infirm, that this contribution hardly scratches the surface.

(2) Representatives of this council who have visited in the British and French zones, report even a greater need there than in the American zone.

(3) All the agencies listed below have received numerous appeals from American citizens with parents, brothers, and sisters in Germany, to send individual packages of food and clothing. Many of the appeals point out that American citizens have for many months been receiving letters from relatives in Germany begging for immediate assistance. We are certain, therefore, that opening of the mails to permit individual packages to Germany will fill a great need.

(4) From the pure humanitarian and Christian charity point of view, we feel Americans of good will should be granted every opportunity to fulfill their obligations to the devastated nations.

Representatives of this council are appearing personally before your committee on Thursday, and we would like to assure you that they are prepared to implement the information here presented.

I regret my inability to appear personally before your committee, because of a long-standing out of town appointment.

Mr. FLINT. That is signed by Edward M. O'Connor, chairman, he being the representative of the War Relief Services of the National Catholic Welfare Conference.

(The agencies referred to in paragraph 3 are as follows:)

American Friends Service Committee, Inc.
Brethren Service Committee, Inc.
Church Committee on Overseas Relief and Reconstruction.
Committee on Christian Science Wartime Activities of The Mother Church.
International Migration Service, Inc.
International Rescue and Relief Committee, Inc.
Labor League for Human Rights, A. F. of L.
Lutheran World Relief, Inc.
Mennonite Central Committee, Inc.
National CIO Community Services Committee.
Russian Children's Welfare Society, Inc.
Tolstoy Foundation, Inc.
Unitarian Service Committee.
War Relief Services—National Catholic Welfare Conference, Inc.

Senator EASTLAND. Is that submitted on behalf of the National Catholic Welfare Conference?

Mr. FLINT. It is submitted on the behalf of the Council of Relief Agencies Licensed for Operation in Germany. That included the American Friends Service Committee, Inc., and all the organizations mentioned in paragraph 3.

Senator WHERRY. Does that include all of the agencies that would transport the amount that is allotted now?

Mr. FLINT. Yes, sir; we are the agencies doing that.

Senator WHERRY. And you are filling that quota?

Mr. FLINT. Yes, sir.

Senator WHERRY. And all of the agencies endorse the bill?

Mr. FLINT. All of the agencies endorse the principle of sending relief shipments into Germany.

Senator WHERRY. And endorse the principle of opening up the mails for the transportation of relief?

Mr. FLINT. That is right. Mention has been made, if I may be permitted a further explanation, mention has been made of 15-pound food packages which might be sent into Germany, if further information would be desired, I might be able to offer some, but if the committee does not want to hear anything about it——

Senator EASTLAND. We would like to hear anything you have to say.

Mr. FLINT. The particular packages mentioned are packages owned by an agency popularly known as CARE, the initials standing for the Cooperative for American Remittances to Europe.

It is an agency made up of 24 or 25, I do not recall the exact figure, of these same American relief agencies, interested in relief not only in Germany, but in other countries, I mean American relief for Czechoslovakia and others. They have purchased from the Army 2,800,000 of the 10 in 1 ration packages, which are to be made available for individuals in this country to buy, to be shipped overseas and distributed through the agencies or through CARE's special representatives on the other side, with delivery guaranteed. It is a package which contains 40,000 calories which includes in addition to the food-stuff a very excellent selection of food from the standpoint of energy foods, too. In addition to that it included soap and a few other necessary items. Those of you who are familiar with K-rations in the Army will know what the packages are.

It is expected that they will be able to take care of an ordinary family of five for at least a week, in any of the countries to which they go. It is our understanding that General Clay has asked that packages of this kind be permitted to be sent to Germany, and I know that there is a willingness on the part of the people that are interested in CARE and the American relief agencies to assist in the operation, to take care of the operation in the transportation job which would be necessary if permission could be given.

Senator EASTLAND. Is there anything else?

Senator WHERRY. Is there some in surplus property that we might get a hold of?

Mr. FLINT. No; UNRRA has purchased some of them, and CARE has purchased some of them, but apparently, at least as far as the reports that have been given to us are concerned, the packages now are all sold, and the ones available to us are the ones that are here.

Senator WHERRY. I would like to know again, the amount of relief that you get would be outside of any Government aid? Do you duplicate anything, do you buy the same places, or is a lot of this, say for example, clothing, will that be new clothing?

Mr. FLINT. Much of it is donated, used clothing, and some of it is new clothing, particularly clothing for babies, layettes and material

of that kind which are desperately needed in Germany. In answer to your question, sir, about duplication, I think I can say nothing except this: That the agencies that I know in this council, and we work very closely together, believe that duplication of service is a waste and competition is a disservice, and that is why we have come together in a council in order to do an effective job.

Senator WHERRY. I was not questioning you relative to duplication within your own organization. What I meant was, is there any duplication with UNRRA or with Government relief?

Mr. FLINT. There is no duplication, of course, with UNRRA in an ex-enemy country, because they cannot operate there. With Government relief, this liaison group of eight representatives now in Germany on behalf of the Council of Relief Agencies works as liaison to the Public Health and Welfare Section of Military Government, so that we do attempt to coordinate activities in such a way that there is again neither duplication nor competition.

Senator WHERRY. This is beyond the Government aid that we are giving, and there is no duplicating, and you are not taking provisions out of one corner of a boat to put something else in? It would be different work than the Government is performing?

Mr. FLINT. It is supplementary to the program.

Senator WHERRY. Is there any reason why we should not get relief into the French zone?

Mr. FLINT. No; as far as the American agencies are concerned, they would like to see relief go into all of the zones. The reason why relief has not gone into the French zone is a matter mainly of whether or not the transportation facilities can be worked out.

Senator WHERRY. If that can be worked out, you can handle that relief also?

Mr. FLINT. We are making investigations as to how it can be done, sir.

Senator WHERRY. That would be an entirely different thing beyond any relief that our Government gives in that zone, would it not?

Mr. FLINT. Yes, because our Government really gives no relief in the French zone except as they give assistance to the French.

Senator WHERRY. That is what I mean.

Senator EASTLAND. The ration in the French zone is down to about 900 calories, is it not?

Mr. FLINT. I cannot tell you what it is at this moment, and if I may have the permission to ask, I would ask some of our people in the French zone if they can say anything about the ration in the French zone?

Senator WHERRY. Did I not hear you make a statement that it was around 750 calories?

Mr. FLINT. I did not mention that. If I had mentioned any figure, which I do not think I did, I would mention the fact that in the British zone in conferences which we had with officials of public health and welfare there, they assured us about the end of January that they knew areas in the British zone where the caloric intake was down to 900 calories a day.

Senator WHERRY. What about the French zone? I thought it was worse than the English?

Mr. FLINT. In some areas of the French zone we did feel, the people who went into the French zone felt it was worse.

Senator WHERRY. You did not go into there?

Mr. FLINT. No, sir.

Senator EASTLAND. That is all.

(Mr. Flint was excused.)

STATEMENT OF KERMIT EBY, RESEARCH AND EDUCATION DIRECTOR OF THE CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

Senator EASTLAND. Give us your name, please.

Mr. EBY. My name is Kermit Eby, director of research and education for the C. I. O. I came down to speak on the passage of this bill, primarily of an experience that I recently had. I was a member of the American Education Commission to Japan, and I came back about 2½ weeks ago. This was a commission sent to Japan as you know, to reorganize the school system for the purpose of eliminating ultranationalism and militarism.

Now, besides functioning on the commission, it was my experience to speak to perhaps 40 of the labor and liberal leaders, and in other words I met them in relation to some of the fundamental economic, social, and political problems. After I talked to some of them, it was rumored about that I was meeting with the labor people, and I met about 40 of the industrialists of Japan. Between time I wandered up and down the streets with interpreters and tried to soak up as much thinking as I could.

Some of the things that I was able to get do not bear directly on food, because I happen to think food in this case is not only important as it relates to keeping people alive, but there is a deep and profound political significance which with your permission I will attempt to interpret as I speak.

The first thing that one learns, particularly when you speak to labor leaders, is a deep and consuming fear as it relates to the economic future of Japan. They are face to face with 74 million people at present, in an area which is about 148,152 square miles. Then they point out that about 3½ million people are still to be repatriated from without Japan and 3½ million soldiers are to come back, which gives them an 80-million population.

Those of us who know something about Japan know that about 20 percent of the people have been fed consistently on the basis of food secured through the exchange of exports for the imports of food.

So, almost immediately, when you speak to the labor leaders, the question is asked, what is the hope for the economic future of Japan?

I was interested in that matter of food profoundly because of the fact that I realized that within many of these groups and within the women's groups and others are those who are the prodemocratic forces in Japan, and they say to me, in every interview, something as follows:

If democracy in Japan becomes synonymous with unemployment, and with hunger, and synonymous with all of the evils that go with that economic situation, consequently will weaken those who are interested in developing the kind of civilization that we want in Japan.

Almost immediately they begin to ask me: "What was the American plan for the future of Japan?" I could not answer that, but we talked about reparations and food, and they expressed over and over again this statement that I have already given you.

It was also our good fortune to meet men in the military government, and we met General MacArthur, and I do not think that this is speaking out of school when I mention the fact that several of us brought up to him this question, somewhat as follows:

General, do you think it is a good idea to revise the educational system and bring in all of these reforms unless we meet head-on this problem of food and this problem of adjustment of the Japanese economic life?

He agreed with the inference in the statement and said; as I remember, that he had great hope for a solution of this problem on the basis of justice, but he did not know whether there was enough enlightenment among the nations of the world to get a kind of settlement which would protect democratic principles in Japan.

My first observation was that I am interested in the passage of this bill and I am interested in getting food into Japan because I am one who does not want hunger to divert the people from the developing of the kind of country that we would like to have there. I could go into the statistics of the labor movement. There are about one million and a half men in the labor movement. When you go to the union meetings, you get a worried feeling, because you feel that here are people who have been freed, they have been shut out from contacts with the west, and so they have a feeling in these union meetings of a sort of a holiday spirit, they are free in expressing themselves for the first time, and you also get a feeling of desperation, and in fact these meetings are combinations of the holiday spirit and desperation.

Then you say that you can examine the situation; and you will find that if given the wrong kind of a situation, a Hitler could lead them back again to the kind of condition that they had, and then you get this other feeling, that 10 or 15 desperate men could break it up.

I said to myself constantly, if I could bring anything back to the United States, it would be the deepest and profoundest conviction that I could express, that if we wanted to give help to our friends, the best way to give help to our friends was an assurance that they did not need to look forward to hunger and insecurity.

That is why I welcome this opportunity to get this into the record.

You will find that this food, even if it is in limited amounts, and in limited packages, is indicative of an American interest in the kind of people that we want to keep alive.

May I bring in something which may sound a little sentimental. I was impressed with the American GI. In fact, he is a pretty good fellow and he gets scolded a lot, and what impressed me about him was the almost complete absence of hatred.

That was one thing that our commission was united on, and we represented some 27, with the exception of myself, of the best educators in America, and they were unanimous in one thing, and that is the almost unexplainable lack of hatred in the cooperation of the Japanese in the projection of our program.

Senator WHERRY. What is that?

Mr. EBY. I said the educators of the commission were unanimous in their wonderment over this lack of hatred, and when you see the burned and blackened cities, and you see the children, and they recognize an American airplane, and when you feel the impact of standing in the workers' section of Tokyo, where 130,000 people were burned on the night of March 10, and it was the workers that were

burned, and they could not get away, and when you feel that and still feel this lack of hatred, you almost feel the almost absolute necessity of building on this good will.

Now, to go back to the GI, I think he is largely responsible for the lack of hatred even more than the learned commissions, because of his liking for kids, and his general over-all easy friendliness.

Senator WHERRY. I thought when you said the GI, I thought you meant our own Americans.

Mr. EBY. Yes, sir.

Senator WHERRY. You also meant the Japanese have no hatred?

Mr. EBY. It was between the Americans and the Japanese, one senses very little hatred.

Senator EASTLAND. You mean the conduct of the GI is the reason that the Japanese population does not hate us, is that right?

Mr. EBY. I mean the impact of the GI in terms of his daily interest, and this is the same idea expressed here, is fundamentally a humanitarianism that has made a deep impression.

Senator WHERRY. That is true with all of our enemy countries, at least it was over where I visited.

Mr. EBY. I am only speaking from experience.

Senator WHERRY. Is that not true that our GI soldier seems to get along and he has no hatred in his heart?

Mr. EBY. That is why I am so anxious again to build on that. I could project it even a little further. I mean that it is symbolic, and it has had a deep meaning because, as you know, the Japanese propaganda was that the people were told that when the Americans came there would be ravaging and rape and all of the rest.

Now that has swung the other way, and again it means that considerate treatment, and this matter of food, and this matter of welfare and medicine, and so on, would build on the good will that exists there.

My point is that it is not only the people that you feed, it is the food in relation to the psychological and symbolic effect that it would have on the Japanese people in terms of building the kind of society we want. That condition exists, and I cannot tell you how much we were impressed by that phenomenon of the lack of hatred. I could talk about it and give you many illustrations of human interest, and I remember one day listening to an accordion and they were playing Carolina Moon and I wondered about it because here in the alley was a bunch of Japanese youngsters singing that.

That was based on what seems to me to be a very deep and profound hope. I have not time to go on, but I want to leave one more point because I have conveyed everything that I wish to convey.

Senator WHERRY. Did the Japanese have the same feeling toward the rest of the Allies?

Mr. EBY. Well, the Americans are so profoundly overwhelming in numbers there, that the issue did not come up.

Senator WHERRY. I am just wondering about that.

Mr. EBY. I can give you smatterings of reaction. The propaganda that the Japanese minister during the war built up was an anti-Russian sentiment, and it was also effected by the 1,250,000 Japanese in Manchuria, that they do not know anything about. Toward the Chinese they feel guilty, I think, and particularly the historical re-

lations with China, and they are not so anxious to have a Chinese occupation. I heard very little about the Australians and the New Zealanders.

There is no question in my mind that the liberal Japanese and the women's civic and labor groups are anxious for a long occupation, and they are anxious for it in terms of a civilian occupation and a humanitarian one because they say, and so do I, that it is going to take 5 or 10 or 15 years of tutelage to make possible the kind of a democratic society that is possible in Japan.

Senator WHERRY. What do you mean by liberal?

Mr. EBY. Well, I would define it in terms of the people that I met. I met the people in the Japanese Federation of Labor, that is synonymous with the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organization leaders in Japan, and the leaders of the women's groups.

Senator WHERRY. I mean liberal in what policies?

Mr. EBY. I mean in terms of their interest in democracy and peace and in their interest in civil rights, and lack of totalitarianism.

Senator WHERRY. That explains it.

Mr. EBY. Now, I might, in conclusion, I met also the church groups and I will give you one incident of that.

Senator WHERRY. That is the orthodox Japanese church?

Mr. EBY. That is not the Shinto Church, these are the Osaki and the other church leaders. I happened to belong to the Church of the Brethren, one of the groups here, and you probably know about it, and what really got me worked up about this, I have been in the Hokkaido Imperial University 13 years ago, and they had quite a dairy herd, and I found out that the cattle had been killed for food through the war, and I made a rash promise and said that the Church of the Brethren would supply the cattle to restock these dairy herds, and I thought the boys would deliver, and I came back and I said I had made the promise, and I found out the problem of getting the cattle into Japan was another matter. We did not have the means to get them in, and I have been working on it ever since.

Senator WHERRY. That is, the transportation?

Mr. EBY. Yes.

Senator WHERRY. That is clearance to get in there, the Joint Command, or whatever you call it, the military authorities?

Mr. EBY. The answer to your question would be rather embarrassing. I asked General MacArthur point blank when he expressed the fact that Japan was a great spiritual vacuum and it needed to be filled and this was a great opportunity, I said that I happened to belong to the Church of the Brethren and we are camped on the west coast and ready to send food and cattle, and I asked him, what is holding this up. He said that as far as he was concerned, they could come tomorrow.

Then I came back and I talked to men in the State Department, and I need not mention their names to you, but they told me that their fundamental decisions were made by the high command in Japan.

Senator WHERRY. When did you have that talk with the State Department?

Mr. EBY. I had that talk in the last 2 weeks.

Senator WHERRY. They claimed, and I want to get this right, that it has to be ironed out with the high command?

Mr. EBY. That the clearance has to come through the high command.

Senator WHERRY. And they are the ones who set the policy about the transportation of food into Japan?

Mr. EBY. Now, the reason I brought this up, in terms of the cattle, was again in terms of their symbolic value, and so I will conclude by saying, first, that I am interested in food to Japan because the people are hungry, and at the end of May, the rice will run out and 15 million to 18 million people in the cities may face starvation.

I am interested, secondly, in the fact that I think if you are going to build proper democratic groups, you dare not associate democracy with hunger, I mean it is imperative that we help the people who are our friends.

Finally, I am interested in it as a member of the Church of the Brethren, and on the basis of what seems to be a symbolic indication of what is inherently right in human relation.

Now, so much for the record and I would like to make one more statement.

Senator WHERRY. The United Brethren is one of these organizations that is listed here.

Mr. EBY. That is right, and this I do not want in the record, but with your permission I would like to say that the same thing holds in what concerned me more, when I talked to these people and there is 50,000 of them that went to jail, they not only wanted food but the thing that shocked me even more than food was what I would call the intellectual vacuum, the need for books, and the need for books on the understanding of economic and social and political issues, and I came back even more shocked by the fact that we are trying to build these democratic institutions, not by the lack of intellectual contacts with the west, more than I was with the lack of food, and so I got that in extra, and I thank you very much.

(Senator McCarran assumed the chair.)

The CHAIRMAN. You have been recently in Japan?

Mr. EBY. I was a member of the American Commission on Education.

The CHAIRMAN. When did you leave?

Mr. EBY. We left here February 28 and got back on April 4.

The CHAIRMAN. What did you find as to communism in Japan?

Mr. EBY. Communism in terms of the numbers in Japan is an insignificant minority. I mean, I talked with Mosoki and Ukuda of the Communist Party as I did with all of the representative groups. The Communist Party and its political platform was stressing two things; that is, food and the division of the land.

The CHAIRMAN. I propounded that question to you because no later than about 2 hours ago, a representative of the American Government had just returned from a very prominent country, and I will not mention it, and made the statement to a group of Senators that while \$550,000,000 in American money had been expended for food in that country, the people of the country did not know that it was coming from America, but thought that it was coming from Russia, because Russia was in control of that particular country, and communism prevailed and predominated there.

Now, I am just wondering how far we are going to go with this feeding the world and giving credit to communistic Russia.

Mr. EBY. This has nothing to do with Japan, as it relates to communism. I happened to be present on the streets and I could have brought you some pictures of the first time General MacArthur had the surplus wheat and Army supplies and bacon and bread, and I walked up and down the streets as it was rationed, and watched it go into the homes, so many loaves according to the number of people.

The CHAIRMAN. Do they know where it is coming from?

Mr. EBY. Decidedly so, there is no question as to the sources of food supply.

The CHAIRMAN. All right.

Mr. EBY. Since I brought this up, sir, I want to say this just as frankly as I can, I happen to be one who believes that the only way you are going to win for democracy is to make the Christian democratic procedure as to what is good as emphatic or revolutionary as any effort made by Russia, and therefore, I am saying over and over again I cannot compromise on the matter of food and on the matter of books and on this matter of justice, and I am here because I believe passionately, and I have been in Japan before, that it is possible to build in Japan an alliance of the values that we cherish, we cannot hesitate and take halfway measures in regard to people's right to live.

Now, the Japanese constitution guarantees the right to work, and that seems to be one of the fundamental guaranties which is as basic as some of our civil rights, and so I am here without any apologies to say that I want no halfway measures as it comes to the extension of the ideas that I think made America great.

Senator EASTLAND. Do you think that applies to conditions in Europe?

Mr. EBY. I certainly do.

Senator EASTLAND. Now, you are appearing on behalf of your organization, are you?

Mr. EBY. I am appearing on behalf of the CIO and I am appearing because of this particular experience that I had.

Senator EASTLAND. And the CIO endorses the passage of this bill?

Mr. EBY. Well, the community service was included in this group, and they are our official relief agency.

Senator WHERRY. Would you care to express one more observation on that statement that you made, that you believe so intensely in human rights under a democracy that you would go as far as—what did you say, go further than the revolutionary ideas?

Mr. EBY. I will repeat, that I happen to believe that the dynamics of Christianity are greater than the dynamics of any other social force, and I happen to believe that all men are brethren and that is irrespective of race, creed, and color, and I do not believe that you can build democracy and the kind of ideals that we cherish on hunger.

Senator WHERRY. That is correct, but the statement that you made, if you interpreted it like you first interpreted it, it could be far-reaching. You mean you would not be against the Government of the United States to build it up?

Mr. EBY. I do not follow that now.

Senator WHERRY. You said that you would go further than any revolutionary program that Russia has had to build up those human rights.

Mr. EBY. Well, I want to say—

Senator WHERRY. You are the witness and I am not telling you what to say.

Mr. EBY. Let us forget about Russia, I believe that there are certain fundamental things in the Christian tradition, which projects itself into democracy, do you see what I mean?

Senator WHERRY. I get that, if that is what you mean, that is all right.

Mr. EBY. They have to deal with the equality of race, the right of a man to live, the right of fundamental justice. Now, all I want to say is this—

Senator WHERRY. That is a sort of world bill of rights.

Mr. EBY. I want to say regarding Japan that we should act on the basis of what is right and not apologize.

Thank you.

The CHAIRMAN. The next witness is Mr. James M. Read, and I understand that he has to leave, so if he will come forward now, we will hear him.

STATEMENT OF JAMES M. READ, ASSOCIATE SECRETARY, FRIENDS COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL LEGISLATION

Mr. READ. I speak for the Friends Committee on National Legislation, and in this matter, I feel quite certain, for Quakers everywhere.

Senator EASTLAND. That is the Quaker organization, is it not?

Mr. READ. It is the Society of Friends, that is what we call it.

Senator WHERRY. You are speaking for the Society of Friends everywhere?

Mr. READ. I would not want to put down too much on that, because the Society of Friends are very careful about who speaks for them.

Senator WHERRY. Generally speaking, that is what you mean, is that right?

Mr. READ. I hope so.

Traditionally, the Society of Friends has striven to achieve peace by relieving hungry, miserable, and oppressed people. Quaker relief is based on the Christian faith that hatred and violence can best be overcome by the power of love. "Not by might, not by power, but by my spirit, saith the Lord." The need for generous and friendly treatment applies more than ever to the lately defeated foe. To deprive them of an avenue of aid such as contained in this proposed amendment, which would allow sending individual packages and additional relief supplies to defeated enemy countries, would only increase disillusionment and bitterness in those lands.

If I speak more to the condition of Germany, it is not because Friends have a greater concern for Germany than Japan or any other country. They do not; in the eyes of Quakers all men are children of God, whether Japanese, Germans, Finns, or Poles. Friends are anxious to make enough food supplies available to prevent starvation all over the world. It so happens, however, that I was a member of a seven-man relief mission which visited Germany last January as a result of the cooperation of the American Council of Voluntary Agencies for Foreign Service with the State Department and the War Department. I represented the American Friends Service Com-

mittee. All of those on the mission represented agencies with workers already in other parts of Europe and Asia. Nevertheless there was reason for feeling a special concern for Germany at that time as at this. UNRRA is not allowed to aid German civilians, and the German future looks so grim that, no matter what their sins of the past, Christian compassion dictates a desire to help. Those who would withhold from Germany available supplies because Germany exploited Europe for 5 years, I would remind not only of the Nazi nature of such vindictiveness, but also of the fact that one can accumulate fat in 5 years which one can lose in 5 months. Where there is no hope there is little purpose in living. That is largely the case in Germany today; it is an unhealthy situation for them and for us.

There can be no question of the terrible hunger that stalks Germany today. At a time when the American zone in Germany was the best supplied with calories of any of the four zones, and at the high point of its average consumption since the ending of the war, I ate a "meal" consisting of potato soup and bread, with a German Quaker family. I can assure you solemnly that I was not the only one who arose hungry from that table. The mother of that family told me of 8-year-old boys in her neighborhood in Berlin who had wished themselves a Christmas present. They had prayed for a whole loaf of bread that they could eat, one gulp after another, without stopping.

At that time Germans in the American zone were eating 1,830 calories a day, according to statistics of American military government. The curve of consumption had already started downward. But we should remember that most of us are eating 3,300 calories a day and that 1,800 calories a day was the average intake of the men in Civilian Public Service who acted as guinea pigs for 6 months at the University of Minnesota. When Life showed their pictures last November, many looked as if they had emerged from a concentration camp, with ribs showing and cheeks hollow. The official reports on the experiment show something worse; not only did their hearts actually shrink—their spirits and morale sank to unpredictable depths. Months of high-calory feeding were required to build these men back up to normal.

In the British zone an officer of military government at headquarters told us that, quite in contrast to the relatively high-caloric intake in the American zone with its large potato supply, they could not furnish people in some of their areas with 900 calories a day. Since our return this has become an official reality, with the rations being reduced in the British and French zones on March 1 to 1,050 calories, and in the American zone on April 1 to 1,275. When I recall that the statistics of military government showed that that Quaker family with whom I supped was eating an average of 1,830 calories a day, and that they may soon be forced to cut that almost in half, I am reminded of the skeletons that came out of Belsen, for their diet was down around these levels.

The question of transportation will no doubt be raised. It may well be that gasoline is still short as it was when we were there and that there would be some difficulty in trucking supplies out from the railhead to the addressee within a given city. Rail transportation is available however and more would be if less space were occupied by

individuals traveling hither and thither in the search for extra food supplies. This measure might reduce that human traffic. As for transportation from the railhead, within the city, General Clay has a solution for that. When we asked him how some of our collective relief supplies could be delivered from freight cars, he assured us that the Germans would come and get them with rucksacks and carry them away on foot if necessary. I am sure they would be quite as willing to do this, if not more so, were goods addressed to individuals.

The Friends Committee on National Legislation does not suffer from the illusion that this amendment will solve the relief problem in these countries. Actually, relief supplies can be purchased and shipped more economically and more efficiently in bulk quantities. They can be distributed more systematically, according to need, by private and public welfare organizations. But bad economics becomes at times good psychology. Although I should know full well how much more efficient are bulk shipments and system distribution, this very week I have sent two individual packages to people I know in France. It makes me feel better to make this personal contact. In the same way there are vast numbers of American citizens with relatives abroad who deserve consideration. Furthermore, Germans with relatives and friends in the United States are probably more inclined to understand democratic ideas and cooperate with democratic forces.

Whatever the political implications. Friends are more interested in any possible way of sending help to stricken peoples, whatever their creed or color. Food as a political weapon does not figure in their thinking; they are hopeful that as much friendship and reconciliation should accompany the material aid as possible. This feeling has never been better expressed than in the Gospel, which reads:

For I was abungered, and ye gave Me meat; I was thirsty, and ye gave Me drink; I was a stranger, and ye took Me in: Naked, and ye clothed Me: I was sick and ye visited Me: I was in prison and ye came unto Me. * * * And the King shall answer and say unto these, Verily I say unto you, Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these My brethren, ye have done it unto Me.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much.

Senator WHERRY. You said that food as a political weapon does not figure in your thinking. You mean, now, in the thinking of the Society of Friends.

Mr. READ. Yes, sir.

Senator WHERRY. Do you not feel, in the light of the statement just made by the preceding witness, that if we are to establish a democratic country, based upon the thinking we know here in America, the great contributions we make to UNRRA and the other governmental aids should have some political value if we are to carry out the democratic process, both at home and abroad?

Mr. READ. I feel quite sure they will have, and we should support them.

The CHAIRMAN. The food should be handled in such a way that the people who receive it know from what source it comes.

Senator WHERRY. Over there in Europe, how does UNRRA work? Are we getting the credit, or is there any politics about the distribution of food or clothing with UNRRA?

Mr. READ. I do not know. We had so much to do with the American Military Authority we did not know.

I would like to show you a soap ration. There is a 2-months' ration [indicates]. They also need medical supplies. This is what they use for bandages [indicates].

Senator WHERRY. Is that paper?

Mr. READ. Yes. They would like to have this [indicating] because it is more absorbent.

Senator WHERRY. I thought I read the other day where we had millions of bandages and we did not know what to do with them. Do you know of any surplus property, medical supplies and the like, over there that would be available?

Mr. READ. I know of none.

Senator WHERRY. Do you know whether or not in all this surplus property in the United Kingdom that there are any of these medical supplies?

Mr. READ. I hear of somewhere these samples were being used.

Senator EASTLAND. Did you go into the French territory?

Mr. REED. No.

The CHAIRMAN. Ladies and gentlemen, it is quite evident that we are not going to conclude this hearing today. There may be those here who want to get away; that is, people living out of town who must get away. I would like to know so I can accommodate those in the next hour, for instance, if we run on another hour. We cannot hear you all today, from the general appearance of things. There are too many here on this list. We would like to accommodate as many as we can, and those who really must go away should be heard first.

Mr. BECKER. I am the man who was in the French zone.

The CHAIRMAN. Your name, please.

STATEMENT OF JOSEPH BUTTINGER, INTERNATIONAL RESCUE RELIEF COMMITTEE, PENNINGTON, N. J.

Senator WHERRY. You were one of those seven authorized to make this inspection last February, which authorization was really from the President?

Mr. BUTTINGER. That is right.

Senator WHERRY. You went into the French zone?

Mr. BUTTINGER. Yes, I suppose I am the only one here who was in the French zone from that commission.

Senator EASTLAND. Did you make a report when you got back?

Mr. BUTTINGER. Yes, the commission made a report.

Senator EASTLAND. To whom did you report?

Mr. BUTTINGER. We reported to the State and War Departments and the Council of Voluntary Agencies.

Senator EASTLAND. Was that report published as you originally submitted it?

Mr. BUTTINGER. We were told it was not desirable to publish it.

Senator EASTLAND. Was it suppressed?

Mr. BUTTINGER. I think the Council of Voluntary Agencies thought it a better policy not to publish it in view of the fact that it did not have the full blessing of the competent Government agencies.

Senator EASTLAND. Do you mean agencies of the American Government?

Mr. BUTTINGER. Yes.

Senator EASTLAND. Was your committee unanimous in that report?

Mr. BUTTINGER. Yes, sir, the committee was unanimous.

Senator EASTLAND. Do you mean to tell us that the Government agencies of the American Government did not want that report published?

Mr. BUTTINGER. I am forced to say that the report was not published. I would like to leave it to the heads of the Council of Voluntary Agencies who negotiated with the Government agencies in Washington.

Senator EASTLAND. Who were they?

Mr. BUTTINGER. Mr. O'Connor should be the one to explain why the report was not published, which I regret very deeply.

Senator EASTLAND. Is Mr. O'Connor here?

Mr. BUTTINGER. No, sir, he is not.

Senator WHERRY. Who can speak for Mr. O'Connor and give the answer to the Senator's question?

**STATEMENT OF ABRAM BECKER, ACTING EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
OF THE INTERNATIONAL RESCUE RELIEF COMMITTEE, NEW
YORK CITY, N. Y.**

Mr. BECKER. I am acting executive secretary of the International Rescue Relief Committee.

Senator WHERRY. Did you describe conditions in your report regarding Germany?

Mr. BUTTINGER. Yes, sir.

Senator WHERRY. Our own Government did not want those conditions published?

Mr. BUTTINGER. I think that would be a broad statement on my part. Somebody did not want it published, I suppose.

Senator WHERRY. Let us get it down to the exact agency of the Government that did not want it published. What agency did not want it reported? What agency in our Government did not want that report published?

Mr. BUTTINGER. I can only repeat that I did not participate.

Mr. BECKER. My name is Abram Becker, acting executive secretary of the International Rescue Relief Committee, 11 West Eighth Street, New York City.

The report was unanimous, as Mr. Buttinger indicated, on the part of the commission, and was accepted and approved by the Council of the Agencies licensed to operate in Germany. We had considerable discussion before the report was even presented to us as to the method of releasing this report. On the basis of conference with State and War Department authorities, though there was nothing stated to us specifically, we felt it would be more advisable, at that point, to get operating and bring food and clothing and medicine into Germany rather than to enter a controversial point that may be raised on our report.

Senator WHERRY. Then you really were not forbidden to publish it?

Mr. BECKER. We were not forbidden but felt it more advisable in the light of the fact that possibly if we did publish it there may be controversy raised and our main objective would be held up.

Senator WHERRY. Did anybody in the State Department advise you not to publish the report?

Mr. BECKER. No one said, "Do not publish the report."

Senator EASTLAND. What were the facts about it?

Mr. BECKER. Well, Mr. Buttinger who helped write the report should speak on it, I believe.

Mr. BUTTINGER. We were still in Paris, the three of us, when we received the cable from the council, not to make any public statement, which was correct, because any commission sent by the Government to Germany should not make statements all along before they got home and reported. At the same time, we were told that General Clay had sent a cable protesting our report.

Senator WHERRY. Who told you that?

Mr. BUTTINGER. A cable from our agency.

Senator WHERRY. They said they had received a cable from General Clay to the effect that you should not publish your report?

Mr. BUTTINGER. Whereupon we called Berlin and spoke to Colonel Wittie over the telephone, in the Public Welfare Department of the Military Government in Berlin, who accompanied us a great deal, on the general staff. "Yes," he said, "General Clay thought we had overstepped our authority." When we asked what points in our report were objectionable, there was no answer to that, because they only said that in general it went beyond what the purpose of the mission seemed to be. The point that it went beyond was exactly the point that the Senator who is presiding us here raised; namely, that it would not make sense to bring in relief to Germany without doing something about the general recovery of the German economy.

Senator WHERRY. When did you make the report that you did make to them, to the Department of State and any other Government agency?

Senator EASTLAND. May I interrupt?

Senator WHERRY. I will withdraw my question.

Senator EASTLAND. Whom else did you talk to besides Colonel Wittie and General Clay?

Mr. BUTTINGER. Over the telephone, nobody else. We confirmed the cable to Washington, to the War Department. He said, "Don't be upset about it."

Senator EASTLAND. Who said that?

Mr. BUTTINGER. Colonel Wittie. He said, "This does not affect the agreement you had made."

Senator EASTLAND. Did they see the report you had written?

Mr. BUTTINGER. Yes, we had given them the report.

Senator EASTLAND. He did not want that report published?

Mr. BUTTINGER. No, he said he protested the report and said we overstepped our authority as a commission to investigate relief.

Senator EASTLAND. That means the same thing, does it not?

Mr. BUTTINGER. To me, it means it, because when I wanted to publish the report, I was advised by the Council of Voluntary Agencies not to do it, that it might effect the smooth working of the agreement.

Senator EASTLAND. Did you talk to anybody in the Department in Washington?

Mr. BUTTINGER. No.

Senator WHERRY. Did anybody else representing the council talk to the State Department?

Mr. BUTTINGER. Yes, Mr. O'Conner.

Senator EASTLAND. To whom did they talk?

Mr. BUTTINGER. I do not know.

Senator EASTLAND. Do you know, Mr. Becker?

Mr. BECKER. I do not know offhand the names of the gentlemen. That was a conference held here when we returned from Germany, representatives of the State and War Departments and the president of our relief control board. The gist of the report was discussed, and the agreement drawn up by the commission, together with General Clay had been discussed and the question of implementing that agreement was planned.

Senator WHERRY. What agreement was that?

Mr. BECKER. The agreement was largely dictated, if I may say so, that relief would be limited to 2,000 tons per month, and the conditions under which the relief agencies that were collecting this food, clothing, and medicine could distribute them in Germany. The relationship between these American volunteer agencies, the American military government, and the German civilian population. That was the gist of it.

Senator WHERRY. Was there anything said in that conversation, by anyone, suggesting that you not file the report?

Mr. BECKER. Not that I know of.

Senator WHERRY. Was Mr. O'Conner there?

Mr. BECKER. Yes, sir, he was there. When I was present, when we got the full report from the committee that went there, the contents confirmed our impression that in the interest of forwarding the relief, which I again repeat was the thing we were primarily interested in, it was wiser at that point not to make public the so-called controversial issues.

Senator EASTLAND. In other words, if you had published that report, giving the facts about what you found, it was your opinion that relief could not go in?

Mr. BECKER. No, sir, I would not say that. It was our opinion that it would raise the question between the military government in Germany on the one hand and our agency, that might hold up the sending of relief and might impair our relationship with them.

Senator EASTLAND. In other words, if you published the facts, you might make somebody mad and relief would be held up?

Mr. BECKER. That is possible, if you want to put it that way.

Senator EASTLAND. Is that not the fact?

Mr. BECKER. That was the impression left with us.

Senator EASTLAND. That was your impression?

Mr. BECKER. Yes.

Senator EASTLAND. Have you a copy of that report?

Mr. BECKER. I do not have one with me.

Senator EASTLAND. I think that report should be filed.

Senator WHERRY. Was that a report that Senator Langer presented with his speech on the floor of the Senate?

Mr. BECKER. Yes, sir.

Senator WHERRY. I ask that that be included as a part of the record.

The CHAIRMAN. If the witness will furnish the committee with a copy of the report, it will be made a part of the record.

Senator WHERRY. When were you ready to file that report; what was the date?

Mr. BECKER. That was approximately the middle of February.

Senator WHERRY. Did you ever make it public until the other day?

Mr. BECKER. No, sir. The Council of Voluntary Agencies never made it public. They felt it was not advisable at this time to do so.

Senator WHERRY. Did you think it was advisable any time later to do so?

Mr. BECKER. Do you want my private opinion?

Senator WHERRY. Yes; I think it would help raise the public opinion in this country.

Mr. BECKER. Yes.

Senator WHERRY. That was why they sent you over there.

Mr. BECKER. All you heard today from the various representatives of our organization is that within Germany, conditions are bad. That was incorporated in that report. Particularly the condition of the health of the population, the need for food and clothing and medicine far beyond what our agencies could supply, and equally the need to unify the country on an economic basis and allow it to recover so it could be self-sustaining.

Senator WHERRY. Was that in opposition to the policy that the military was employing in the American Zone? Why should that report not have been published?

Mr. BUTTINGER. I think we should not have the final judgment without speaking to those negotiating with the War and State Departments, Mr. O'Conner in particular.

Senator EASTLAND. Who were those individuals in the War and State Departments involved?

Mr. BUTTINGER. I do not know. The commission brought the report, gave it to the officials of the council, and the officials went to Washington with the report.

The CHAIRMAN. Who were the officials?

Mr. BUTTINGER. Mr. O'Conner.

The CHAIRMAN. Where is Mr. O'Conner?

Mr. BUTTINGER. He is not here. He is the chairman of the National Catholic Welfare Conference.

The CHAIRMAN. Where does he live?

Mr. BECKER. He lives in New York City. His business address is the Empire State Building.

The CHAIRMAN. Does he intend to be here?

Mr. BECKER. He has submitted a statement in writing, expressing his regret as to his inability to be here.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there any way that you gentleman can contact him and have him here in the next few days?

Mr. BECKER. I believe he is planning to be here tomorrow.

The CHAIRMAN. We would like to hear him tomorrow.

Mr. BECKER. Can you tell me when the committee will continue its hearings?

The CHAIRMAN. The committee will reconvene at 10 o'clock tomorrow, and we are going to be at a different room where we can have a little more space. We are going over to the Senate Claims Committee, 457 Senate Office Building.

Senator WHERRY. The only time that report was made public was when it was inserted in the Congressional Record in a speech by Senator Langer the other day?

Mr. BECKER. The Council of Voluntary Agencies never officially made that report public. They each had reports and used it to the degree they cared to use it.

Senator WHERRY. Did any of them make it public?

Mr. BECKER. No, sir.

Senator WHERRY. Was it ever made public?

Mr. BECKER. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Please proceed with your statement, if you have a statement.

Mr. BUTTINGER. I would like to answer a question that has come up several times: Conditions in the French zone are definitely worse than in the American zone.

Senator EASTLAND. Why is that, if you know?

Mr. BUTTINGER. The French zone is partly highly industrialized, the Saar district, parts of the Rhineland, and the agricultural district is largely covered by the Black Forest, which is also not self-sustaining. That is one reason.

The second reason is, wherever you go, you meet American soldiers in the American zone, and French soldiers in the French zone. They are everywhere, in every village. It is a known fact that the size of the occupation army in the French zone is greater than in any other zone.

Senator EASTLAND. Do they live off the country?

Mr. BUTTINGER. They do, and they live badly, because there is not much to live off of. The French soldier is very badly nourished.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there anything to the question that I asked a little while ago to the effect that Germany at the close of the war was very severely looted?

Mr. BUTTINGER. That is true.

The CHAIRMAN. In other words, foodstuffs and material that would produce foodstuffs were removed?

Mr. BUTTINGER. It occurred not only in the French and Russian zones, but in the American zone.

Senator EASTLAND. Do you mean in our zone?

Mr. BUTTINGER. Yes. No food was looted, but other objects: Hammers and china and things like that. However, I think any officer of the American Army can give you more information on that. It has no bearing on this issue.

Senator WHERRY. I certainly did not understand your statement. The question was, Was there much looting in Germany? You said there was in the American zone.

Mr. BUTTINGER. I said the French zone and the Russian zone.

Senator WHERRY. Where did you get your information about the Russian zone?

Mr. BUTTINGER. We met quite a number of people in Berlin that were from Berlin, which is in the Russian zone, and from cities such as Frankfurt, Oder, Leipzig, and Stettin. They were only refugees that had come over, but people that had permanent residence there.

Senator WHERRY. Did you talk to any refugees coming out of the Russian zone?

Mr. BUTTINGER. Yes, I did.

Senator WHERRY. What did they tell you?

Mr. BUTTINGER. They feel it is worse over there, but they are not a good judge, because of the way they were brought through the zone.

They came from beyond the Russian zone, and they were no good judges, because they were in the most deplorable condition that a human being can be in, and were hardly able to make any proper and sober judgment. These people were quite often, when they arrived, not only had they ragged clothes but they had not eaten for 4 or 5 days.

Senator WHERRY. They were not in sufficiently good condition to even give you the facts, is that right?

Mr. BUTTINGER. Yes.

Senator WHERRY. What did they tell you, anyhow?

Mr. BUTTINGER. Their replies varied in relation to the questions asked them.

Senator WHERRY. How are the German people in the Russian zone being treated with regard to food, clothing, and the like?

Mr. BUTTINGER. You can only say what people in the American zone, who had been in the Russian zone or have relatives there, can tell you.

Senator WHERRY. Did you talk to any refugees that came out from the Russian zone? I understood you to say that you had.

Mr. BUTTINGER. Yes.

Senator WHERRY. Then you were asked what they had told you about conditions over in the Russian zone. You said that they were in no condition to talk to you. I finally found out that is because they had not been fed and that they were in poor physical condition. What I would like to know is what they did tell you. What did those refugees coming out of the Russian zone tell you, regardless of their physical or mental condition, about how they were fed or treated over in the Russian-military-occupied zone of Germany?

Mr. BUTTINGER. I say they only came through the Russian zone. They only stayed awhile; 2 weeks, 3 weeks, or 5 days in the Russian zone. They were not residents.

Senator EASTLAND. What did they tell you?

Mr. BUTTINGER. The conditions then were terrible; that would not be an indication of how they are today.

Senator EASTLAND. The question is, what did they tell you. What did they tell you?

Mr. BUTTINGER. To be very exact on it, I will relate an example: There is a train coming into Berlin from Frankfurt. We were invited see one such procedure. They are brought out of that train, and about 20 percent of the people are hardly able to walk and some Red Cross people and some city helpers and some of the German relief organizations are there to lead them into their first place of shelter, or residence, which is an air-raid shelter. It is about 500 yards from the station.

These people are brought over. These shelters are dark, there are no windows, they sit on little benches, there is a place to sleep. Immediately, they are deloused with the stuff that comes from America, DDT.

One man died within half an hour. Others were given soup within 2 hours, some saying it was the first they had to eat for 2 or 3 days.

I would ask a man—he was standing in a little hole with his wife and child—some questions. He said he came from a little town 28 miles north of Königsberg, which I later found difficulty in finding on the map: "When did you arrive in Frankfurt-on-the-Oder?"

"Three days ago." His child had no shoes; the feet, they were open, wrapped with paper and the Red Cross nurse took it off and tried to find some other stuff. She tore up a few pieces of handkerchiefs and wrapped the child's feet. The child was, of course, crying.

The mother had a bad infection of the eye and looked terrible. The man was exasperated, frightened, and just kept asking, "What will happen to us?" He was a farmer. I learned from him that his family had been on that place 700 years. I asked him, "Were you a Nazi?" "Well, in our village, there was no parties. Everybody was what the government was." It was a little place, very obviously having a low intellectual condition, and he was whatever he was told to be, but a political notion of anything was far from that man's mind. He does not know what will become of him. I do not know either. He will be thrown into the rest of Germany, either the American, French or British zone. He is awaiting his fate.

Senator EASTLAND. He has been expelled by the Russians?

Mr. BUTTINGER. Yes. He is one of several millions.

Senator WHERRY. Was the land taken away from him? You say he was on the land 700 years.

Mr. BUTTINGER. What he possessed, he had on his body.

Senator WHERRY. He meant to tell you that they took the land away from him?

Mr. BUTTINGER. They did—everything that was on it.

Senator WHERRY. And sent him out of the country?

Mr. BUTTINGER. Yes. It is being done in Poland, too.

Senator WHERRY. How did he look physically?

Mr. BUTTINGER. He looked like one of those woodcuts of Christ of the fourteenth century; a desperate, undescrivable picture of starvation and hopelessness.

Senator WHERRY. Did they tell you what they had been fed?

Mr. BUTTINGER. They had soup on one day, and they had not eaten for several days.

Senator WHERRY. I mean during the time they lived in that Russian occupied zone, did they tell you what rations they had? Did you ask this man?

Mr. BUTTINGER. No, I did not, but I asked other people.

Senator WHERRY. How did his wife look?

Mr. BUTTINGER. She looked terrible, and she had not only the infection of her eye, but was otherwise in a very bad condition.

Senator WHERRY. How was she dressed?

Mr. BUTTINGER. She wore a summer dress.

Senator WHERRY. Was it tattered and torn?

Mr. BUTTINGER. Yes, sir. She wore no overcoat; just a jacket that a farmer would wear every day in his work.

Senator WHERRY. What time of year was it?

Mr. BUTTINGER. January.

Senator WHERRY. Was it cold?

Mr. BUTTINGER. Very.

Senator WHERRY. How old was the child?

Mr. BUTTINGER. Four years.

Senator WHERRY. Except for the shoes, how did the child look?

Mr. BUTTINGER. Quite bad.

Senator WHERRY. Did you see the child?

Mr. BUTTINGER. Yes, I did.

Senator WHERRY. Was the child emaciated?

Mr. BUTTINGER. Yes.

Senator WHERRY. Did they tell you anything else about the experience they had under the Russian occupation zone?

Mr. BUTTINGER. Not that particular man.

Senator WHERRY. Did they look like they were starved?

Mr. BUTTINGER. They looked extremely hungry.

Senator EASTLAND. When they get in our zone, are they fed?

Mr. BUTTINGER. They are instantly put in the bunker—that is a very interesting procedure, because it concerns about 6 or 8 million people: They are deloused and get the soup. The next day they are supposed to be brought to some office where they get an identity card which is their passport, now, which regularly applies to them for Germany as German nationals. For that card, they are supposed to get, the same day, their rations—those 1,550 calories that were, at the time we were in Germany, the normal average. They are then brought, either a day later, or 2 days later, or 3 weeks later, depending on difficulties to overcome, to the next place. They are brought into the British zone, according to the allotment they have set up, or into the American zone. There is a camp. They are taken there. Well, I happened to know that this particular group was later brought to Nürnberg.

Senator EASTLAND. Why is it you have so many refugees coming from the Russian occupation zone into the American zone? Is that an arrangement with the military command?

Mr. BUTTINGER. That is an arrangement whereby a certain number are supposed to be settled in the American one. In Nuremberg they come in at 11 o'clock on a train that brings about 1,000 every night. They are brought in under the station and given some thin soup. They eat the soup, which is not good. They get another meal the next day and wait again to be shipped somewhere. Usually at a place like Nuremberg, or any average city, they are stuck for months.

Senator EASTLAND. Do many of them die on the way?

Mr. BUTTINGER. That is a very controversial subject. The American military officers say the number is not large, but they do not deny that in many trains corpses arrive. The Germans say a lot more, but they all agree that the total number is small. Not that there is somebody dead in every train, but in a very large percentage of trains, there are very ill people.

I would like to say that a food package sent to a German family does a great deal more than the average sender thinks. I have had enough experience in France. I spent a great deal of time for our committee in France, when conditions were still very bad in France. The people get about 1,500 calories daily, and if they receive a package of 11 or 12 pounds of good food which has, as an average, at least 20,000 calories, if it is a good package, they can add enough to get along considerably better for 3 or 4 weeks. Therefore, sending packages of 10 or 15 pounds to a German family by somebody whose effort here does not actually—well, matter a great deal, I would say, would nevertheless have an enormous effect and save many lives.

Senator WHERRY. That is very good testimony.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you anything further?

Mr. BUTTINGER. May I add one word of political implication, which in this case is not controversial: In Frankfurt, I had the pleasure of talking to a young man who had founded a Youth Group Friendship. I got the bylaws and they say that the purpose is to eradicate militarism and nationalism from German youth and to cooperate with American military government and to educate German youth for democracy. That young man has written an editorial in his first newspaper, which is made on a typewriter with seven copies, explaining what democracy was. He was 11 years old when Hitler came to power, he had never seen anything of any achievement of democracy, but he had a very fundamental and healthy notion. He said, "It is the freedom to chase your leader away if you feel like it if he is a bad fellow." He says that it permits them to join an organization or stay away from it.

I have a great desire to send him a food package, and therefore I have a great desire to see that this bill is passed.

I also have a great desire to send a food package with lots of soap in it to the miners in the Saar district. If a miner cannot wash his face when he comes home—and he is supposed to work hard—then you see the country must be in a deplorable condition.

I have walked through thousands of places and through hundreds of apartments, and I have seen dozens of apartments wherein miners live where they simply told me "I have not had an opportunity to wash myself with soap in weeks, working in a mine every day."

Well, those people affected me very deeply. If anyone knew it, he would see whatever comes from America in the form of packages could not be interpreted as anything but political goodwill. It is a direct touch of interest from here; the parcels, the stamps, everything shows it comes from America.

Senator WHERRY. Did you see how UNRRA works over there?

Mr. BUTTINGER. Yes.

Senator WHERRY. You heard the question asked by the chairman, here; what do you think about UNRRA?

Mr. BUTTINGER. UNRRA in Germany only feeds those people from former allied countries that are not repatriated.

Senator WHERRY. Those referred to as displaced persons, are the ones receiving the aid, in other words?

Mr. BUTTINGER. Yes, sir.

Senator WHERRY. That is what I mean; I mean is there any significance in the fact that UNRRA feeds them and do they know the contribution is being made by the United States of America, when they are fed through UNRRA. I do not mean to be selfish, but I would like to know.

Mr. BUTTINGER. That is not clear, but on the whole, there is a notion, which politically is very poorly exploited, that if Europe lives at all, if anybody can survive, then it is because America is rich with food and is willing to help. The issue is not being exploited, to my knowledge. There is not a soul in Europe, to my knowledge, who thinks anyone else can help Europe to survive. I think that is very poorly exploited.

Senator EASTLAND. What was the ration in the French zone?

Mr. BUTTINGER. In the French zone, everything is very inaccurate. They did not know what the ration was in different places. I had the pleasure of having a long conversation with the man who was in

charge of food supplies for the entire zone. He told me that it was 1,500, certainly, for everybody in Saarbrücken, where they had a great deal to get at home, but he said it was not more than 1,000 at Trieste.

Senator EASTLAND. That was in January? He said there was not more than 1,000 in Trieste?

Senator WHERRY. What is it now?

Mr. BUTTINGER. Well, the man said he would not know what he would feed them after March 10.

Senator WHERRY. Were there indications that it would get worse?

Mr. BUTTINGER. Yes, and it certainly has gotten worse. It has gotten much worse in the American zone, and there is no doubt that the French zone is worse.

Senator EASTLAND. The fact is that the French have made requests on us.

Senator WHERRY. Is that shown in the report, that the French made requests for assistance back in February?

Mr. BUTTINGER. No, but it was brought to our attention.

Senator EASTLAND. The American people were never told about that?

Mr. BUTTINGER. No; I do not think so.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much.

Mr. Jules Bingham will be the next witness.

STATEMENT OF JULES BINGHAM

The CHAIRMAN. All right, Mr. Bingham, you may state your name, and place of residence.

Mr. BINGHAM. Jules Bingham, Haverford College, Haverford, Pa. I stayed in Germany in a concentration camp for many months, and was finally liberated in April of 1945. I know what starvation means. I starved for 12 months.

But what people don't know is, apart from the physical weakness is the enormous effect of the psychological attitude you have. I was lucky enough to get two parcels from the Swedish Y. M. C. A.; and I know the food was the idea that there was somebody who cared for you and was willing to help you, at least.

And from this point I think that at the moment when we send parcels to Germany, those Germans at the same time, apart from being helped, they get the idea that democracy is willing to help them with food and so on. Because food is the beginning of the revolution in your mind. If you are hungry you cannot think of anything else but food, and from that point of view it is of enormous importance to help them, if you at least believe that democracy should be helping them.

In other words, I know that many boys are asking, "How can we help? The only thing we can do is send money." They would like to send parcels and to help with food, because it gives them the sensation of having done something to help mankind.

That is all I have to say.

The CHAIRMAN. Where were you taken prisoner?

Mr. BINGHAM. Amsterdam.

The CHAIRMAN. Amsterdam. What was your position in life at that time?

Mr. BINGHAM. Student, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Student.

Mr. BINGHAM. I am Dutch.

The CHAIRMAN. You are Dutch?

Mr. BINGHAM. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Why were you taken prisoner?

Mr. BINGHAM. Political reasons.

The CHAIRMAN. Political reasons?

Mr. BINGHAM. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Any questions, Senator?

Senator EASTLAND. No questions.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much for your courtesy. Now we will hear from Mr. Becker.

STATEMENT OF ABRAHAM G. BECKER

The CHAIRMAN. Will you state your name and place of residence?

Mr. BECKER. Abraham G. Becker, New York City, representing International Relief Committee, coming here as a representative of these groups of voluntary agencies licensed to operate in Germany.

I want to place before you the testimony that I have read in thousands of letters that have come to us in our office, and likewise the offices of every other agency represented in this council, from American citizens from the Midwest and the Far West, from the South, and from the East; from people who are not only interested by humanitarian impulses to give relief generally, but people who have friends and relatives in Germany. People who write, for instance, "My two old sisters, 70 and 73 years of age, live in Brauenstadt are dying of hunger. How can I get food to them?"

This is typical of the letters we received daily for months before we got into Germany, and each time I must answer, "Unfortunately the only relief food that can get into Germany are the 2,000 tons of food we are licensed to export into Germany for relief purposes, and we cannot guarantee that your sisters in Brauenstadt will get it."

I believe that it is most important, on the basis of the desire and the necessity on the part of friends and relatives of the German people who are American citizens, that they be given the opportunity not to give charity to them, but to meet the obligations to members of their families, to send food into Germany.

At best, even if the license that we are operating under now were to be increased tenfold we could not possibly meet the problem, and it is good common practical American sense to permit the American people individually and as they see the need for it to send food into Germany.

It is not only humanitarian, but again I say it is the bond between the American way of life and what we want to develop in Germany.

That is a democratic expression of the natural instincts of the Germans.

The CHAIRMAN. What particular type of food would you recommend?

Mr. BECKER. We have been sending into Germany milk, meat, vegetables.

The CHAIRMAN. Powdered milk?

Mr. BECKER. Powdered and evaporated milk, and vegetables, and I might say in many cases, as in the case of one of the church groups, either the Mennonites or the Brethren, home-canned.

And the difficulty arises in that connection because of the licensing system and the subsidy system, which prevents us except with considerable difficulty and red tape, from getting such things as tomatoes, which have caloric value as well as vitamin value. Peas. And snap beans.

Mr. Buttinger spoke of the soap. We are not permitted to send soap into Germany. We are not permitted to send sugar. Nor fats.

Another one of our organization had thousands of pounds of home-rendered lard, which is still resting in New York because under license we cannot send it into Germany.

There is a promise that perhaps by July we will be able to send that food into Germany, but at present there is no definite commitment on the part of Commerce and Agriculture with regard to that.

I want to say this, too, gentlemen: That the American military government is faced with a particularly difficult problem. You heard the testimony, the fact that into the American zone are flowing millions of Germans from Silesia, Pomerania, and other parts of Poland, Czechoslovakia, and Yugoslavia.

They are as much foreign, except that they talk the language of Germany, as you or I if we went to Canada or Great Britain. They have no homes, no employment, no means of subsistence.

Their only hope for help is, first, if the military government help them, and that you have heard of. Second, if the voluntary agencies are able to send in more food. And, thirdly, and most important, if in addition to these two helps that the individuals in this country are permitted through the mail to send parcel post, packages in that fashion.

Recently the mails were opened for letters. Very good. But letters do not feed anyone. They simply aggravate the actual suffering and physical hunger, when they know they can communicate but they can get no real help from America.

It is because of that we feel it is most important in the interest of America, in the interest of survival in Germany, and for that matter in Austria, of the people who are going to make Germany with our help, I hope, a country in which the Germans can live, that we open up normal commercial relationships to the degree that is possible under the present condition.

I do believe that food in that sense is a political weapon. There is an economic, political, and social vacuum. We either fill it or someone else will, and perhaps that someone else will not be interested in the American way of life; and we will then have lost the war, because we will not have won the peace.

I might say, too, you have heard a great deal about calories that people get in the way of food. Those are averages, gentlemen. Nine hundred calories of starvation per day, but that does not mean that everybody gets 900 calories. Some may get 1,200 and others get way under 900. Those that get way under 900 are doomed to death.

We either take an attitude of wiping out Carthage and sowing the land with salt and forgetting it, or we reconstruct Germany by re-

viving its economy so that Germany can be self-sustaining. When that arrives we can talk about democracy in Germany. If that is not done we are going to be faced with a much more serious situation than we were before Hitler decided to go on the rampage.

I speak not only on the basis of all I know of the feelings of the American people from the many thousands of letters we have been getting, but also on the basis of reports we get daily in our offices from Germany from our representatives there and from the letters Germans themselves have been writing to us. Every letter says, "Please send us food. Please send us clothing. Please send us medicine."

I received a letter from Berlin indicating what is needed by hospitals in the American zone in Berlin. Frankly, gentlemen, I do not understand how any hospital could operate anywhere in the world without bedding, blankets, disinfectants, cotton. I was amazed that the list was so brief. But apparently those were things they felt the greatest need for, and that is a hospital which is housing several hundred Germans, and there is no real medical assistance there.

The people are dying. The aged live on what is known as a cemetery ration, because the aged are not employable, and therefore they get the lowest ration, and they call it the "cemetery" ration, with reason. They do not die on the street. They just are not physically able to get on the lines to get food, and by the time they get the food there is no more food.

We cannot as Americans, we cannot as people interested in democracy, not only for ourselves, but for the rest of the world, because unless there is democracy there will be no peace, we cannot permit that condition to exist.

I speak not only from the standpoint of a relief worker, of a social worker with experience in this country, but from the standpoint of one who has learned what it means to use food as a weapon for or against democracy.

I have no criticism to make of UNRRA. I believe it is doing a very excellent job within the limitations placed upon it, and its hand should be upheld.

The CHAIRMAN. I do not know about that.

Mr. BECKER. But I say UNRRA has limitations. It is limited because although the United States contributes the overwhelming amount of money, the United States does not dictate the policies.

You asked before whether the Germans in Russia are being fed. Of direct knowledge I cannot speak, but I can speak to this effect, and that is that in the Russian zones in the Ukraine and White Russia generally, although observers are permitted for UNRRA to go in, the control of the distribution of that food is not in UNRRA's hands, for the same reasons that it is not in the hands of UNRRA in Yugoslavia and Albania.

I say this not in criticism of the Soviet Union. This is not the time and I am not the person to make that criticism. I am simply saying it in terms of facts I see in the daily press.

The CHAIRMAN. That confirms some of the reports that were given by some of the witnesses today. There was one witness who had just returned from there.

Mr. BECKER. That was all I have to say, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Any questions, Senator?

Senator EASTLAND. When were you in Germany?

Mr. BECKER. I did not go to Germany.

Senator EASTLAND. Oh, you did not go to Germany. No questions.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, I will hear one more. Who is the one worst off here? Miss Constance Walton. I understand she has to leave.

Miss WALTON. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Miss Walton, we will hear you.

Miss WALTON. Thank you.

STATEMENT OF CONSTANCE WALTON

The CHAIRMAN. Will you kindly state your name and your place of residence.

Miss WALTON. Constance Walton. Haverford College.

The CHAIRMAN. What college?

Miss WALTON. Haverford College.

The CHAIRMAN. Where is that?

Miss WALTON. Haverford, Pa. That is my place of residence.

I am here to speak of my experience in the past few months, the contact I have had with the public opinion of large groups of American youth on the subject of all-out relief for Germany, every possible aid we can send to Germany.

I am treasurer of the organization, They Need You, which is an educational project designed to establish understanding between American and European youth.

We hope by providing accurate information of conditions in Europe to stimulate the American students to want to do something about the need in every devastated country in Europe, and particularly Germany and Austria.

This project started from a letter written by a school-age child after seeing the picture of a starving child in Europe, and I would like to read this letter because it states the whole basis of our project.

DEAR MR. TRUMAN: We, as children of the United States who will some day be the world's adults, would like to tell you our feeling on the food question. We hope that the lifting of rationing will not influence the supply of food which must be sent to starving Europe. Will you, with America, make the greatest effort possible to get relief to these people? If we wish to show such countries as Germany and Austria the right way to live, we must also give them the bare necessities of life. We cannot teach democracy to starving people.

We have made a poster. I would like to give you a sample.

We also have an article written by a Government official, who had just left Germany this winter, about actual conditions. As you can see, the emphasis is on Germany and Austria.

We have, I think, at the present time distributed about 160,000 samples of this material. We have on every hand received whole-hearted enthusiasm and response. I can list a number of well-known youth, national organizations in this country, who have taken our material and distributed it to all their members.

The American Youth for World Youth in New York has 3,000 groups under it. The American Youth for World Youth have demanded material to be distributed among 2,000,000 children. Fellows

of Reconciliation have taken 200,000 samples. There are also chapters of the Girl Scouts, the Women's International League, and the Y. W. C. A.'s all over Philadelphia.

We have received, also, recommendation and approval of boys groups in America. There are the Boy Scouts of America, national boards of the Y. M. C. A., and the Salvation Army.

We have also had material answered whole-heartedly by schools all over the country, and by the boards of both public and private associations in Philadelphia. One class in Texas wrote 50 letters to Congress.

We have also distributed material to church councils all over the United States.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, now, let me ask you: Has the attention of this group of whom you speak been directed toward Germany or toward the world at large?

Miss WALTON. No. No. It is directed toward relief to European children.

The CHAIRMAN. In any country?

Miss WALTON. Yes; but it is, I think, emphasis on Germany, you might say. This letter, for instance, emphasizes Germany. And emphasis is on help to those who need it irregardless of race or nationality. In that sense we emphasize Germany to the greatest, because the greatest question lies there.

The CHAIRMAN. All right.

Miss WALTON. And I think I can say fairly that all of these large national organizations, and the distribution we have made through schools and churches, I could say that I think there is really a general concern among the youth of this country to give all-out aid to Germany in particular, because I think they feel that it is really the basis upon which we, our generation, are going to build for the peace. I just wanted to express that.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much. We appreciate your coming here. Is there anything further you would care to say?

Miss WALTON. I do not believe so. I would like to leave some samples of our material. We have a very interesting list of sponsors, very influential people, and very widely representative.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you have the list with you?

Miss WALTON. Yes; I do.

The CHAIRMAN. We will put it in the record.

Miss WALTON. I can give you a whole sample of our material.

The CHAIRMAN. All right. That is the name of your sponsors?

Miss WALTON. Yes; that lists the sponsors.

The CHAIRMAN. Very well, that will go in the record.

(The documents referred to are as follows:)

THEY NEED YOU

PHILADELPHIA 7, PA.

DEAR FRIEND OF CHILDREN: Europe's children of today will have an influence on our world of tomorrow. Many of them are seriously undernourished, homeless, even shelterless. Many of them have lost their parents.

Only by supplying these helpless children—with whom our children must build the future—with material and spiritual help can our western civilization and our democratic way of life be saved. Only if we put deeds behind our faith can we hope to overcome the evil of our time and win the peace.

The enclosed material, in line with President Truman's appeal, brings the need of Europe's children to the attention of America's children. Will you kindly help to distribute this material to teachers, schools, Sunday schools, and libraries?

The Need You is not in itself a relief-supplying agency. Its purpose is to provide information which may stimulate a desire among school children in America to do something about the terrible need in Europe. There are two ways in which such a desire can be expressed. First, it is hoped that students, aware of their responsibility as citizens, may be stimulated to write personal letters to Washington expressing their concern. Secondly, it is hoped that students will give their interest and support to already established agencies engaged in sending relief to Europe's war-stricken children. A list of some of these agencies will be sent on request. If students are interested in helping children in a specific country, we can give them the address of that country's own warehouse for relief packages. We shall also be glad to furnish facts about conditions in any particular country.

We have formed a nonprofit group to bring the poster and article, *The Misery of Children in War-Torn Countries of Europe*, to the attention of America's children. Another article, *How it Feels to be Hungry*, by two young men who have experienced prolonged starvation, is available on request. It is hoped that through this project, *They Need You*, a basis for better understanding between American and European youth may be established.

Sincerely yours,

REBECCA S. WOLTER,
Executive Secretary.

The posters and articles on *The Misery of Children in the War-Torn Countries of Europe* are available now at 5 cents each, 6 for 25 cents, 12 for 50 cents, 50 for \$1.75, 100 for \$2.50, 500 for \$10, or 1,000 for \$17.50, post-paid in the United States. Kindly enclose check with order.

THE MISERY OF CHILDREN IN THE WAR-TORN COUNTRIES OF EUROPE

(This article, especially prepared for classroom use, was written for us by an American official who has just returned from an extended stay in Europe, February 1946)

Most children are accustomed to living with their fathers and mothers. In Europe, however, only a minority are so fortunate. War and revolution have separated many parents from their children. Many fathers, older brothers, uncles, and cousins have been killed in action. Others have been taken prisoner, and may never return. Still others have disappeared as refugees, or have died in concentration camps. Thus, large numbers of children know only their mothers and aunts.

Children love their homes, gardens, and parks. In the war-torn countries of Europe many houses have been destroyed, gardens devastated, parks used as soldiers' camps, beautiful trees burnt. In numerous places there is nothing but destruction, rubble and mud. Children now play in these dirty ruins; they hide behind the shattered walls; they imitate hold-ups and executions. Often they copy the actions of foreign soldiers. Some of these soldiers, good men, give the children candies and chocolates. These children wait for such soldiers and soon acquire the habit of begging for sweets. In a few weeks they become beggars, doing what all beggars do.

In the large devastated towns of Europe streets are marred by heaps of ruins. Children like to search in these heaps hoping to find something valuable. But usually there is nothing desirable to be found, only chalk and dust, or perhaps the crushed body of a cat or human bones.

Many children have lost their toys, and there is no one who has time to make new toys for them. Mothers have little chance to arrange jolly games. Instead, they have to spend their time in the search for food, which often means standing in line for hours. Old clothes have to be mended and remended because they cannot get new ones. Thread and yarn are precious; sewing needles are extremely rare. Children who have outgrown their shoes cannot get larger ones. There are no new dresses for girls; no new suits for boys. Many little hands are frozen; many little feet become stiff. Soap and warm water for washing hardly exist. Many of these children have no beds or blankets, hence must sleep on the bare floor. Hardly any medical supplies are available.

Children get a little bit of milk and some hot or cold cereal. The grown-up people would be happy to have some of these treasures, and sometimes they rob the children. There is not enough for all. Every child is taught to mark his own loaf of bread; and if one eats more than his own daily portion, he will be in trouble the next day. Children become ashamed of their appetite; they do not dare to mention their hunger because many grown-ups are hungry all the time. Some children even take to smoking, starting with cigarette butts picked up in the streets, because they have discovered that smoking lessens the craving for food. They are curious to try it; and when they are made sick by smoking, they at least do not feel hungry for a time.

Most children in the war-torn areas of Europe are quite good at home and at school. They are good partly because they would need more strength than they have to be mischievous. The teachers are exactly like the mothers—tired, weak, indifferent, overworked, and sometimes very irritable. No one smiles, and when a laugh is heard, it is harsh and ugly. Children's faces become dull and pale. They look much older than they are; their eyes become very large and sorrowful, and their bodies shrink. They are frightened when a stranger addresses them; they prefer not to be bothered by anyone. At times their actions and attitudes remind one of tired old people.

Most of these children have no Christmas tree. Who would cut a tree for pleasure now? Who would pay for it? There are no decorations, no apples and nuts to hang on it; why should there be a tree at all? There is little enough money for essentials; none for the ordinary things that make life pleasant. Life in war-torn countries of Europe is no longer a pleasure; to some it is a duty, to all a hard school. Mothers are made unhappy to see their children barely existing under such horrible conditions. Luxury, of course, is not good for children; but what children really need, now rare in Europe, is a feeling of security. They crave a bit of fun or a joke, something amusing and thrilling, a dream of happiness. Life is drab; suffering makes it miserable, sorrow makes it sad. How depressing it is for a child to be surrounded by constant discussion of unobtainable necessities or other things which are far too expensive to acquire. And what does a child think on hearing mother say: "We thought during the war that everything was so bad that it could not become worse, but now it is worse, and the worst is still to come. Our home has been destroyed; that is a pity. But, worst of all, our children's hope has also been destroyed, the hope that makes life meaningful."

They Need You, a project to establish understanding between American and European youth (21 South Twelfth Street, Philadelphia 7, Pa.), believes that these European children—with whom you will have to build up the future world—should not suffer this way and that *you* can help to give them faith, hope and cheer.

What can you do? Let's think about it. Tomorrow we will discuss it as a class. Maybe we can help these children find a way to faith, hope, and cheer.

DEAR MR. TRUMAN: We, as children of the United States who will someday be the world's adults, would like to tell you our feeling on the food question. We hope that the lifting of rationing will not influence the supply of food which must be sent to starving Europe. Will you, with America, make the greatest effort possible to get relief to these people? If we wish to show such countries as Germany and Austria the right way to live, we must also give them the bare necessities of life. We cannot teach democracy to starving people.

Very sincerely yours,

(This letter was signed by 15 children.)

This letter was written by a 13-year-old school child all by herself. She had seen a picture of a European orphan in distress and felt she ought to do something about it.

Do you boys and girls want to help too? Then make up a similar letter of your own. Here are seven people to whom you can write. Draw lots to find out to which one you should write your letter. Then get as many of your classmates as possible to sign the letter and mail it.

Addresses:

1. Editor of the newspaper you take.
2. The Congressman of your district. (Maybe your teacher will help you to find out the names of your Senators and Representatives.)

3. One of your Senators.

4. Hon. James F. Byrnes, Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

5. Hon. Frederick M. Vinson, Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C.

6. Hon. Robert P. Patterson, Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.

7. Hon. Clinton P. Anderson, Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Later, as regular postal services are reestablished, it is planned to encourage personal communication between the school children of this country and those of Europe.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, Mrs. Linke.

STATEMENT OF MRS. MARION LINKE

The CHAIRMAN. Will you give your name and place of residence, please.

Mrs. LINKE. Marion Linke, 903 Clinton Street, Philadelphia.

The CHAIRMAN. Very well. We will hear you.

Mrs. LINKE. Mr. Chairman, practically a year has passed since the collapse of Germany. It was more than unconditional surrender; it was a total collapse of the whole nation with every living thing and dead thrown on the mercy of the conquerors.

No small part in this military victory of the Allies was played by the Department of Psychological Warfare, which broadcast daily to the enemy promises of immediate food and medicine when their country was liberated. President Roosevelt, himself, in 1943 said:

Except for the responsible Fascist leaders, the people of the Axis need not fear unconditional surrender to the United Nations. I have said that we shall bring food for the starving and medicine for the sick.

The CHAIRMAN. Who said that?

Mrs. LINKE. President Roosevelt, in 1943.

The people of the Axis-controlled areas may be assured that when they agree to unconditional surrender, they will not be trading Axis despotism for ruin under the United Nations.

Now, Mr. Chairman, according to unbiased reports of men of unquestioned integrity, recently returned from a study—

The CHAIRMAN. Let me interrupt you for a minute. There are a number of people leaving here. This committee will adjourn after this witness. It will reconvene tomorrow at 10 o'clock at room 457 in the the Senate Office Building, 10 o'clock. 10 o'clock means 10 o'clock.

Mrs. LINKE. The horror that exists behind the iron curtain, that separates what was once Germany from the rest of the world, is one of indescribable misery.

Instead of sending the food and medicines as we promised, we have created a vacuum in central Europe which was only slightly released by the recent opening of limited postal service. But the parcel post service is the real necessity of the moment, and each day that we delay means the deaths of countless more victims of the most ruthless war in all history.

That Americans should permit this situation to continue is beyond the pale of human decency and I protest the use of these doomed human beings as torture victims of the conquerors who are still waging a most brutal and merciless war against children, women, and old people with food as the weapon against the defenseless.

The destruction of the two Japanese cities by atomic bombs was an act of mercy compared with the slow torture of starvation that has been inflicted on these helpless people.

And we Americans are not permitted to send food packages to friends and relatives whose only crime was they committed was the misfortune of having been born in Germany.

The need for food, Mr. Chairman, is so colossal that the individual food parcels sent to Germany would constitute less than the proverbial "drop in the bucket," but at least we in American would feel we are doing something to alleviate the frightfulness that we have created, and some of the otherwise doomed humans in that concentration camp of our making would be able to live.

Mr. Chairman, it is ludicrous to speak piously of democracy and brotherhood and re-education to people whose only thought is to keep body and soul together and deny the right of Americans to try to supply through parcel post packages even in an infinitesimal way the food to stave off physical hunger.

A parcel of precious food sent to a hungry family will do more to build good will than all the diplomats in the world. People do not make wars, that is the function of governments. But people do suffer from hunger and destitution while governments match their wits to gain political power. The best possible way, Mr. Chairman, to prepare the soil for a third world war is to continue this policy of recrimination and revenge which is being meted out to innocent and guilty alike.

We Americans also share in the guilt of the Second World War, for the military phase of the war was merely the logical step that followed the economic war immediately after the First World War when millions succumbed because of the starvation blockade. Naturally, the climate was ready for any leader who would improve their desperate lot and give them food. And now we condemn the victims of a situation we created.

Americans who have any humanitarian instinct will do their utmost to relieve the deliberate starvation of these people. We cannot do anything about the recent decision of the Allied Control Council, which has just ruled that the living standard in Germany must be frozen at 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ percent of the 1939 level. But we would like to express our good will and share our bounty by sending 11-pound food packages to needy Germans, but our Government will not permit it. Presumably, we are still at war with the starving babies, the undernourished women, and the ailing old men in that unfortunate country.

Mr. Chairman, please do your utmost to open parcel post service to Germany at once.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much.

Now you wanted 2 minutes?

Mr. REIMEN. Yes.

STATEMENT OF GUNTER REIMEN

The CHAIRMAN. All right. State your name and place of residence.

Mr. REIMEN. Reimen.

The CHAIRMAN. What is your given name?

Mr. REIMEN. Gunter. Forest Hills, Long Island.

The CHAIRMAN. All right.

Mr. REIMEN. I did extensive studies on the German economy and wrote about Germany and Europe before the war and also after the war.

I am in touch with friends in Europe who are in touch with former members of the German anti-Nazi underground and anti-Nazi opposition, and they report to me that they are starving to such an extent that it is impossible for those friends in Germany who for years were in concentration camps, prisoners, and so on, to discuss any subjects seriously for more than half an hour, or to read anything for more than half an hour, because they are starved too much.

I am also getting reports that a great bitterness is arising that America is intending to starve the German people and I want to stress this point: While at the beginning of the occupation the general tone of the people in western Europe was very friendly toward America, and at the end they were very bitter about the looting and behavior of the Russian troops, we now are in the beginning of a great shift of tone of the people there, because they are believing that while the totalitarianism regime of Russia is bad and they do not like it, but they may have a chance of existence under Russian totalitarianism, while western Europe has condemned them to death and starvation.

I am getting reports that people are trying to escape to the Russian zone, because they do not see any possibility in the western zone.

I also want to say that conditions will deteriorate much during the next 12 months, without any chance for the people there to see the better for it.

The peasants will no longer supply towns, because they will not get industrial goods in exchange; and this general hopelessness arising among the people is one of the worst reactions, which also paralyzes any progressive political development.

The possibility of sending foodstuff packages there, if used by individuals as well as by organizations, is one of the most effective means in order to fight this feeling of hopelessness and in order to make them aware that the western world does not intend to condemn them to death and starvation.

While I am particularly concerned about friends, members who formerly fought the Nazis, hundreds and thousands of personal friends of mine, and children, and so on, I want to state that as a matter of principle, I do not care whether a child has been born by an anti-Nazi or by a Nazi, as a child he or she has a right to live as much as any other child, and if we try to create here any distinctions condemning entire sections of the population, especially the youth and the children, to a life of starvation and oppression, we shall recreate the spirit of fascism, nazism, totalitarianism; and so far we should not talk about the policy of denazification but of the policy of renazification.

The policy of sending foodstuff packages now over there is one of the best, most effective means to fight against this development.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much, sir. Now, ladies and gentlemen, since we have pretty nearly a half day's work to do in another office, we are compelled to adjourn until tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock. The committee stands adjourned.

(Whereupon, at 4:50 p. m., Thursday, April 25, 1946, the committee adjourned to meet at 10 a. m., Friday, April 26, 1946.)

TO PERMIT THE SHIPMENT OF RELIEF SUPPLIES

FRIDAY, APRIL 26, 1946

UNITED STATES SENATE,
SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY,
Washington, D. C.

The subcommittee met at 10 a. m., pursuant to adjournment, the Honorable Pat McCarran (chairman) presiding.

Present: Senators McCarran, Wheeler, Eastland, Langer, and Wherry.

The CHAIRMAN. The committee will come to order.

Come forward, Mr. Smith, and state your name, place of residence, and business or profession, if any.

STATEMENT OF CHARLES SMITH, MERCHANTVILLE, N. J.

Mr. SMITH. My name is Charles Smith, from Merchantville, N. J. I was one of the experimental subjects at the University of Minnesota experiment. My present business is stenographer in the city here.

The CHAIRMAN. What did you say about being an experimental subject?

Mr. SMITH. I was one of the 36 subjects of the University of Minnesota experiment in semistarvation on man, a medical research experiment.

The CHAIRMAN. All right. You may make any statement you wish with reference to the subject matter of S. 2101.

Mr. SMITH. I have prepared a statement, a brief statement. I will be glad to give copies to whomever is interested. I will follow it as closely as I can and be glad to answer questions.

As an individual who has experienced a well-supervised and probably moderate degree of starvation, I want to make as graphic as possible the great desirability of making available all means of relief at our command.

Thirty-six human subjects at the University of Minnesota experiment existed for 6 months on a diet somewhat over 1,600 calories per day. We had been carefully examined physically, and any persons considered as "doubtful" were rejected as applicants or volunteers. We were of the age group—20 to 32 years of age—believed to be best able to withstand the stress involved.

The CHAIRMAN. How did you get along with 1,600 calories a day, offhand?

Mr. SMITH. Roughly, we lost a quarter of our body weight. We lost over three-quarters of our endurance, the ability to do a day's work. We lost a quarter of our instantaneous strength; that is, where you once could lift a hundred pounds, you could lift only 75, but as

far as your ability to perform repeated liftings was concerned, you lost 75 percent of your stamina.

At the end of that 6 months of 1,600 calories, we had fellows that were not fat to start with, and those who were overweight lost considerably more than their proportion of 25 percent. The other fellow who was to testify today but who could not be here, originally weighed 181 pounds and lost 56 of it and was just about able to get around and handle his body during walking.

The CHAIRMAN. I suppose it depends largely on your weight?

Mr. SMITH. We had absolutely no fat, no milk, no eggs, for the 6 months, and that produces a specific kind of disease which leave your body debilitated.

As I say, each man was normal as far as we could measure. They performed all kinds of tests on us, psychologically and physiologically. We rated well within the range of normality. We had the best of sanitary facilities, plenty of showers, practically a tile shower per man, hot water all the time, plenty of soap, medical supervision of three doctors, who saw us practically daily and certainly at any time we requested it.

It must be apparent that under these conditions any deterioration which was observed in us should be considered minimal. I will try to tell you briefly what did happen.

At the end of 6 months we lost, as I said, about a quarter of our body weight. Endurance and the ability to perform hard work was decreased about three-quarters, at least three-quarters.

Other deterioration such as the lack of coordination, the ability to govern movements, was decreased markedly enough that one fellow in trying to chop a log cut off three fingers. He just wasn't able to steer a hand action.

There is unsteadiness in walking, dizziness. You are easily jostled about by crowds. Your physical body is just not able to take care of itself any longer, under these, which were relatively good, conditions.

You are cold most of the time. Your external circulation gets so poor that you want to wrap in blankets in the summer. We did sleep under two blankets, and Minnesota summers are warm.

All these are considered minor compared to the psychological deterioration.

The CHAIRMAN. May I ask you again: Where was this test?

Mr. SMITH. This part of the medical department of the University of Minnesota is called the laboratory of physiological hygiene. That is at Minneapolis, just outside the city limits on the campus. There we were, in this Memorial Stadium, housed as college students might be, 36 of us in a dormitory, many of the staff living with us the entire year to observe our every action, and we required to submit to tests which got into every dark corner of anatomy, your mental capacity, your psychological state.

Each individual, as he got further and further down in the starvation scale, got more depressed and tended to withdraw into himself. We thought of back-to-the-soil movements, how good it would be to have a farm where there was always food.

You did not care so much whether you had formerly been a historian, an economist, a lawyer. Everybody started thinking: "Back to the soil, some place where this threat will never face me again."

This is right in well-fed Minneapolis, where, as I say, perhaps the psychological strain was a little greater.

The CHAIRMAN. I thought the best feeding was in St. Paul [laughter].

Mr. SMITH. That was 2 miles away, and we could have gotten all we wanted.

Senator EASTLAND. Could you not slip out and get something you wanted to eat?

Mr. SMITH. No. That is one of the most obvious things to ask; no one was allowed out of the stadium after a certain time without being in the company of some other reliable person. That was partly as a precaution against their being injured. They were worth too much as medical subjects. The fellows would faint, and so on.

Senator EASTLAND. You mean they would faint when out by themselves?

Mr. SMITH. A fellow would stand up as long as he could and then just fall over. That happened in a cafeteria where a man was waiting for his meal, just the wrong time for a thing like that to happen.

The main interest, it should be obvious, was just "What do you get to eat?" International affairs ceased to be a concern; even, I suppose, what was going on in our own families did not matter much. It was just: Who has the food and when do we get it next?

Rehabilitation, that long-promised time in which we were to be restored to our normal health and vigor, came along; and this is one of the distressing results of the experiment, I think: That it takes so long and so much food to bring a person back to anything like his normal health.

Keys has made an observation as the result of this experiment that if a man has starved a year you cannot expect much of him before a year of good refeeding. You consider how long some people in Europe have been without sufficient food, and you wonder just when they are going to be able to work for themselves again.

You mentioned yesterday that if we keep feeding them would they not just begin to expect to have us feed them and never want to work for themselves.

Well, it seems to me that right now they cannot work for themselves. They do not have the energy to till their own fields.

Senator WHEELER. They certainly will not if they get down to a thousand calories.

Mr. SMITH. The statement was quite precise. They will have the energy to turn over in bed, and that is all.

Senator WHEELER. That is the same statement that was made.

Mr. SMITH. You may know that that fellow who testified was a prisoner of war in the Belsen Prison Camp. He went from 140 pounds to 75 pounds in 14 months.

The CHAIRMAN. He had not come back much more than that yet?

Mr. SMITH. Yes; he looks awfully bad yet. He looks like a walking ghost.

Senator EASTLAND. What was that calorie ration there?

Mr. SMITH. I do not know. It must have been pretty bad to reduce a man 50 percent in body weight.

The CHAIRMAN. All right. Proceed.

Mr. SMITH. We proceeded on sort of a race in this rehabilitation, with 4 calorie levels, each striving to become rehabilitated quickest.

One group got 2,000 calories, one got 2,400, the next 2,800, and the next, 3,200, increments of 400 through the 4 steps.

The lowest group, after 6 weeks of this, had gained absolutely no weight. Their physical performance had continued to deteriorate. The highest group did make some weight recovery and a considerable physical performance recovery. They gained about 7 of their 37 pounds back in 6 weeks; and that being the most favored group, they considered it was high time to do something drastic. So, overnight, each man's diet was increased 800 calories for the final 6-week period. That produced better rehabilitation. The lowest group then, by the end of the twelfth week of this refeeding stage, had recovered 20 percent of its body weight, which is the same 7 pounds I mentioned before, or the equivalent of what the most favored group had gained in the first 6 weeks. The top group regained 50 percent of its body weight. And body weight, incidentally, is some fair indication of the return of your other capacity. It is not too good, because you usually look better than you are. You can look fairly well physically. You can look like you are a big "puffy" thing and not be in a good position to work at all. Nutritional anemia blows you up with liquids that are not helpful.

The highest group did get back 50 percent of its physical performance by the end of this time. In addition to this 3-month rehabilitation period, so little recovery was noted generally that they asked for 12 of us to stay an additional 2 months. I was 1 of the 12, and by the end of this fifth month of rehabilitation, I completely regained my body weight; but on 5 full meals a day approximating 6,000 calories for that first month, and the amounts of food consumed were really prodigious. We have fellows who over a weekend could put on, not just eat, nearly 13 pounds. The highest figure established was 1 fellow gaining that amount over a weekend after 3 months of rehabilitation at this much higher diet than Europeans are getting now.

From the experiment, I think it is safe to make the recommendation that if it is at all possible, rehabilitation feeding be conducted at a level not less than 1,500 calories above the level of starvation, in order to make a man fit to work again.

The CHAIRMAN. What do you regard now, from your experience, as really starvation?

Mr. SMITH. I was incapacitated as far as any productive work goes, in 6 months of starvation at 1,700 calories. I would try to dig with a shovel. Dr. Keys had a place where he would take us out for a trip. We were not allowed out by ourselves, and we enjoyed going out to his home. And I just could not get a shovel into the ground. You are just not a man any more. You look like the bones of one, but the energy and strength is not there.

Senator WHEELER. How many calories is that a day?

Mr. SMITH. 1,650 was the average. I was getting more than that, because I was lean to start with. I had weighed 136 and lost 34 pounds. I now weigh 152, so I got the weight back with interest.

Senator EASTLAND. But you had all types of food?

Mr. SMITH. We had what would be typical of a European diet, we hoped. It was probably better than they could get. Five of the six meals had potatoes. We had dark bread, which incidentally is the best kind you can get, and they naturally use it there.

Senator WHEELER. It is the best for nutrition purposes?

Mr. SMITH. Yes, possibly the best food Europe is getting is this dark bread. We had lots of cabbage, turnips, rutabagas, spaghetti, macaroni, mostly starch, and positively no fats like butter. We did not see butter the whole time.

It did not produce any vitamin additions or any specific deficiencies of that type. We were just emaciated to the point where we could not perform. We were in a bad psychological state. And just consider the implications as to getting people to cooperate with a democratic form of government.

The CHAIRMAN. You knew you were going through an experiment?

Mr. SMITH. Yes, it was going to end. We knew when.

The CHAIRMAN. All right. Anything further?

Mr. SMITH. I would just like to urge that such adjustment in this law be made to bring any relief supplies.

The CHAIRMAN. Is Mr. Edward O'Connor in the room, or Mr. Kenneth Tuttle?

(No response.)

The CHAIRMAN. Dorothy Detzer? Miss Detzer, will you kindly state your name and place of residence?

STATEMENT OF DOROTHY DETZER, NATIONAL SECRETARY OF THE WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Miss DETZER. I am Dorothy Detzer, national secretary of the Women's International League, 1734 F Street, Washington.

The CHAIRMAN. All right.

Miss DETZER. Mr. Chairman, I would like to submit for the record, if I may, a resolution which was passed by the National Section of the Women's International League, the American Section, in January, which is directed to the substance of this amendment which is before you.

Then I would like to speak very briefly on three points, to urge prompt and affirmative action on S. 2101.

We in our organization recognize that the Trading With the Enemy Act had validity during the war, but now that hostilities have ceased, and now that our armies are occupying the former enemy countries, we cannot see at all that this has any longer any validity. It seems to us that it is a negation first of all of that very clear Christian imperative, that if your enemy hunger, you should feed him. We are quite convinced that by and large, the American people want to follow that Christian imperative.

I want to say also that we feel that the continuance of this measure—

Senator WHEELER. Who is holding it up? Who is stopping it?

Miss DETZER. I do not know. I guess the Government is.

Senator WHEELER. I mean who is it in the Government?

Miss DETZER. I suppose you have to change this law; do you not?

Senator WHEELER. No, we do not have to change the law.

Miss DETZER. Well, we have been trying and trying. As a matter of fact, this resolution is directed to the President to be allowed to send packages of both food and clothing to these former enemy countries. We feel that it certainly is an abridgement of a basic human

right. One should be allowed to share abundance with people who are less fortunate.

The CHAIRMAN. The post office will not take parcel post addressed to Germany.

Miss DETZER. That is right.

Senator EASTLAND. My information is that it is the Treasury Department that enforces the Trading With the Enemy Act.

Miss DETZER. If this amendment were passed, it certainly would, I should think, compel the Government to permit it.

Senator WHEELER. Well, of course if you pass this law there could not be any question about it at all. No individual could stop it?

Miss DETZER. That is right.

Senator WHEELER. But they can right now, if they want to, and they are, as I understand it, licensing some particular individuals to send stuff abroad, but some of those groups, I am told, that they have been licensing to go over there are nothing but a bunch of racketeers.

Miss DETZER. Senator, my organization, as you know, is international. We had a very active and wonderful German section.

Now, most of those members who are still alive spent years in concentration camps or were victims of the Hitler regime.

And members of our organization are not allowed to send through packages of food and clothing to these comrades whom we have known for years, and who have been victims of Hitlerism, and who have by their lives demonstrated how they stand. They have been inside, you see, and have had to live under that regime. So we feel very vigorously that we ought to be allowed to help those people who, by their very lives, have shown how they have stood against Hitler.

Senator WHEELER. I think one of the most significant things that I have seen is the letter which was published in the Washington Post from Carl Brandt. I do not know whether you know him.

I happen to know Carl Brandt, and I have received a letter from him some time ago before he ever went over there, from Stamford University. I also talked with him, had lunch with him, one day, and of course, as you know, he was a refugee from Germany himself.

Miss DETZER. Yes.

Senator WHEELER. And he protested that foods should be sent over there a long time ago. I took that up and sent a memorandum from his letter down to the Administration. But nothing has been done about it.

Now, here is a man who was a refugee himself, who got out of there because of the persecution, came to this country, and now wants to help those people because of the fact that, as he said, "I left there because of the fact that I could not do anything about it."

Miss DETZER. Well, I think there is a third point with respect to which I want to speak: This "guinea pig" who has just spoken before I did has confirmed everything. I want to speak out of my own experience. I did relief work following the last war with the Quakers, both in Austria and in Russia.

I had charge of feeding about 86,000 babies in Vienna for 2½ years, and for a year in Russia an area about the size of Indiana, with about 500,000 peasants.

There had never been before such starvation, of course, as there was after the last war. So there was nothing to go on. I mean, there had

been famines, but there had not been a chance to observe in the way there was during the famines that followed the last war.

The CHAIRMAN. You mean the first war?

Miss DETZER. The first war, yes. And one of the things that gradually dawned on us who were helping in relief was this terrific psychological effect. I suppose that there is no insecurity as great as the sense of insecurity that comes by not being allowed to be fed, by not having food.

At the time, those of us who were relief workers became terrifically concerned about this, because we saw that when you starve bodies you also affect minds and spirits. We felt that this would have a very bad effect later. And I am convinced—I suppose one cannot prove it exactly, but it seems to me that history has given us a good deal of evidence—that the Hitler armies could be recruited the way they were because so many of those young people that went into it, so enthusiastically, had been youngsters who had been starved so that they were really incapable of having any kind of objective judgment. I am convinced by that, and this lad who had just appeared before I did, it seems to me, has confirmed what happens to you psychologically. That was over a long period of time.

I also, incidentally, feel this, as to that terrific famine following the last war in Russia, which involved 19,000,000 people: I am sure that that has affected some of this irrational Soviet behavior today.

Senator WHEELER. Well, one of the reasons they were able to build up their big army was because of the fact that while people were hungry in Russia they took these boys off of the farms and out of the cities that were hungry and gave them food and gave them better food and better clothing and everything than they gave the rest of the people.

Then, they taught them to read and write, taught them the principles of communism. That is the way they built up their big army and made it loyal to them.

Miss DETZER. I do not know whether any of you know Saul Patover who was in the Department of the Interior for sometime. He went into the Psychological Warfare Department of the United States Army. One of his first jobs after the occupation was to cross-question Germans. He declared when he came back that he could be dogmatic about only one thing, but he was completely dogmatic about that: That almost without exception, every German that he questioned linked together the matter of starvation and democracy. Because the only time they had known democracy was during that very short period of the German Republic. That was the period of starvation. And he reported to a conference that I attended that this same thing would happen probably all over Europe: That they would link liberation and starvation.

Senator WHEELER. A professor from the University of Montana who had just left Germany and was on his way back to Montana came to see me. He had just left there. He said exactly that: That the people in Germany are saying: "Is this what democracy means? Is this what the United States stands for?"

He not only pointed out the starvation but the absolute breakdown of morale, of the Army over there, and of other things. I wanted him to stay over and testify before the committee, but he

could not. But he said that was the question the people over there were asking: "Is this what the United States stands for, and is this what democracy means?"

Miss DETZER. Well, I am through now, but I just wanted to end with this: That I suppose that the one greatest desire of the American people is to find the way to an orderly and peaceful world. I think that we are not so concerned about theoretical concepts of a harsh peace or a soft peace, but we want a workable peace. It is perfectly clear that you will get no workable peace in Europe at all if we produce these starved bodies and minds which 25 years from now are going to follow more Hitler's again. I mean it seems to me that from the point of view of selfish self-interest it is awfully important now to open the way for American citizens to help in every way to open to them in feeding and helping the people in all the countries, whether they are former enemies or not, just for our own self-interest.

I am not particularly concerned about self-interest, but I think from a practical point of view, this is stupid. It is a stupid policy to allow this to go on.

Therefore, we urge the passage of this amendment.

Senator WHEELER. Not looking at it from the German standpoint, but it is a question of whether or not you really want to establish democracy and have it mean something to the people of Europe and the people of Asia.

If you are going to starve them whether they are enemies or whether they are not, then they are going to say: "Why should we have democracy?" And as this man, this professor, pointed out to me, who had just been over there: If this thing goes on, somebody is going to come along who is going to say, "I am going to feed you." And they are going to go along with anybody who promises to feed them.

Miss DETZER. Well, if we cannot learn a lesson from the last war, it will be tragic indeed. I feel that anyone who helped in that would say that one of the chief reasons for the Hitler movement sprang from that long period of starvation. If we cannot learn that lesson now, I suppose we all deserve to be blown up.

(The resolution referred to above is as follows:)

TESTIMONY OF DOROTHY DETZER, NATIONAL SECRETARY, WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE, WASHINGTON, D. C., BEFORE THE SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY RELATIVE TO S 2101

For the record, I should like to submit the following resolution passed last January by the National Board of the Women's International League.

RESOLUTION

"The National Board of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, meeting in Baltimore on January 25 to 27, 1946, would again appeal to the President to lift the rigid blockade which prevents letters and food parcels from being dispatched to Germany and Japan.

"We recognize that conditions in these countries are still chaotic and transportation facilities limited. Nevertheless, we would point out that American men demonstrated their ability to transcend overwhelming obstacles and to carry out miraculous undertakings under the appalling hazards of modern war. Moreover, during all the stress and strain of conflict letters and packages were delivered to American armies throughout the world.

"We therefore cannot believe that 8 months after the cessation of hostilities it is impossible to arrange for post and parcel service to these former enemy countries."

In line with this resolution, the Women's International League would urge prompt and affirmative action on S. 2101. May I therefore speak briefly to three points in support of this Bridges' amendment?

1. We recognize, naturally, that the Trading with the Enemy Act had validity while this Government was at war. But now that hostilities have ceased and the former enemy countries not only are defeated but occupied by the victorious powers, the perpetuation of this act appears to us both barbarous and morally indefensible. Moreover, we would point out that it is a negation of that clear Christian imperative "If thine enemy hunger, feed him," and is in reality a manifestation of the spirit and practice of revenge—a practice which is always self-defeating and a spirit which is unworthy of a civilized people.

2. Moreover, the perpetuation of this wartime policy is also an abridgement of what to us is a basic human freedom—namely, the right to share our abundance with those families and friends abroad caught in the grip of starvation. As American citizens, the members of the Women's International League protest with all the power at their command this denial of the right to send aid to the members of this organization in Germany and Japan, who have suffered throughout the war—many in concentration camps and victims of Hitler's tyranny.

3. Next, we would submit that the Government's present policy is contrary to real American self-interest. In this connection, I would like to speak out of my own personal experience. Following the last war, I was a member of the Quaker Relief Units, both in Austria and Russia. Those of us who had direct contact with the grim reality of famine were made sharply aware not only of the physical effect but in particular the psychological consequences of mass starvation. Personally, this experience convinced me that the widespread hunger in Germany following the first World War created the fertile soil from which nazism sprang. By this, I do not mean to suggest that there were no other factors contributing to the rise of the Hitler movement, but I do contend that starvation and the subconscious insecurity resulting from starvation produced a mental climate receptive to the Fascist ideology. Only this winter, this fact was confirmed for me by Mr. Sol Padover who, as an officer in the Psychological Warfare Department in the American Army, questioned thousands of Germans following American occupation. He has reported that this questioning revealed that Germans, almost without exception, automatically linked in their minds the concepts of democracy and hunger. This was inevitable, as the only period of democracy that the German people knew was during the short life of the German Republic which unfortunately coincided with the wide starvation following the war.

It also seems reasonable to suggest that the irrational fear which guides so much of Soviet policy today might well be traced in part to the psychological results of the Russian famine. Starvation, it is clear, does not evoke a free mind or a noble spirit.

Finally, I think, I may say without fear of contradiction that the deepest concern of the American people today is to find the road to a peaceful and orderly world. But this Congress will be tragically short-sighted, and the American people will not get that kind of a world, if we continue to think in irrelevant terms of a "harsh" or "soft" peace instead of the practical methods of achieving a workable peace. We all know also that it is not yet too late for this present famine to spawn those pestilences of plague and disease, and these are aliens which recognize no frontiers and require no passports or exit permits. Therefore, both on moral, humanitarian and practical grounds, the league urges the prompt passage of S. 2101 in order to permit the American people to aid wherever there is need.

The CHAIRMAN. Is Mr. Edward O'Conner here, or Mr. Kenneth Tuttle?

Alexander Boker?

Mr. BOKER. Here.

STATEMENT OF ALEXANDER BOKER, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Mr. BOKER. My name is Alexander Boker, and my address is 1747 Thirty-fifth Street, Washington, D. C. I work in the research section of the News Letter "Human Events." But I speak solely for myself, as an individual who has a very deep personal interest in getting

food over there, inasmuch as I have close relatives and friends there, and also because I believe in rebuilding German democracy as a very essential part of building the peace.

I have prepared a statement which I would like to read to you, with your permission.

The CHAIRMAN. Very well.

Mr. BOKER. I think that there are several very good reasons why the Trading with the Enemy Act should be amended as proposed in S. 2101.

First of all, there is the over-all consideration that the Trading with the Enemy Act, like all other wartime measures, was enacted for the specific purpose of fighting the war. This war, as far as Europe is concerned, has been over ever since Germany surrendered on May 8, 1945; that is, for almost a year. There is no longer a German army. There is no organized German state. There are even no organized German parties or unions or business firms except on sufferance of the Allied military government.

There is therefore no longer an enemy against whom the fight has to be continued, unless it be the rank and file of the defeated German nation.

Second, there are considerations of international law. The Hague conventions are generally recognized as laying down the law which has to be followed by an occupying power. They are based on the assumptions that when a country has been defeated and occupied, the occupier or occupiers have become responsible for the orderly government of the people in their power. They must safeguard the basic rights of the local population and see to it that their basic needs are met just as if they were the national government of that country.

Willfully to deny them the necessities of life is a violation of international law.

A distinguished Englishman has recently pointed out that the Allies have been rather neglectful of these injunctions of international law as far as the occupation in Europe is concerned. Lt. Col. Reece Williams, a member of Parliament, and formerly British legal officer in the military government in Berlin, recently made this statement in the House of Commons. His position is such that his testimony can hardly be challenged.

Third, it is highly questionable, to say the least, whether it is lawful and constitutional for a government to prevent its citizens and residents from exercising charity. This comes very close to impinging on freedom of religion.

Millions of people regard it as their religious duty to help those that are in need, regardless of political barriers. In time of war, everybody is willing to submit to restraints in this respect, because that is the nature of war. But there is no fighting now. There has been no fighting in Europe for almost a year, and there is no enemy power except in name.

Under those conditions, it is highly unjustifiable, it seems to me, to maintain a barrier against Christian charity and filial piety.

Fourth, there is the economic factor. Despite some earlier denials, it must by now be abundantly clear to all that conditions of appalling hunger and starvation exist throughout Central Europe.

The distinguished Senators from Montana, from Mississippi, and from Nebraska, were among the first to draw attention to this fact. That was last winter. The Administration at that time denied that their assertions were correct, even though high civilian and military authorities privately admitted that they were.

Since then, conditions have become infinitely worse. They are now admittedly catastrophic—see the testimony of General Clay.

To be sure, some people are still trying to make a fine distinction between hunger and starvation, but we might well ask: When does hunger turn into starvation? When you drop dead on the floor, or when you lose your resistance to disease, or when a mother can no longer feed her child?

Surely there has been much talk on this subject. It must be remembered that General Eisenhower not so many months ago made an official statement to the effect that 2,000 calories was the minimum necessary to maintain the German people in health and good working condition. By implication he urged the United States Government to make up the German deficit to maintain this level. German rations stood then at 1,500 calories. They have since dropped to 1,200, or 1,275 in the United States zone and to a thousand in the British and French zones.

Britain and France are anxious to let relief shipments come in. It is, as far as I know, the United States Government which is blocking such efforts.

It has often been argued that there are no technical facilities at that place for handling the influx of food parcels in Germany or the shipment across the ocean, but ships are now being laid off because there is a surplus of bottoms, and there is a large unemployed labor pool in Germany, mostly women, to be sure, who could usefully be employed by the postal services.

Senator EASTLAND. Does not the fact that General Clay has also requested shipments and states that he can handle that there, constitute a complete answer to that argument?

Mr. BOKER. Yes, sir.

I have no doubt that the German postal services would strain every muscle to get those services inside the country in shape, since they know that the lives of their children depend on it.

I recently had an opportunity to talk to a distinguished man in New York, a Dr. Breuer who in 1933 was sent by the League of Nations to China to reorganize the Chinese postal service in the flooded areas of the Yangtze Valley.

He told me that despite the most unmanageable confusion and destruction all around, this postal service was put back in shape in something like 3 weeks. Almost 12 months have passed since the end of hostilities in Europe, and I do not doubt for a minute that the German-Austrian postal services could handle this problem and handle it well.

What prevents the opening of the parcel service, as far as I can see, are not technical considerations but considerations of policy. That is why it seems to me so important that the Trading with the Enemy Act be amended. This would prevent certain policy makers from shielding themselves behind its provisions.

Next, there is the political argument. It is the avowed aim of the Allied Powers, especially of the United States, to impress upon the German people the value and virtue of democracy. It is hard to see how this can be accomplished on an empty stomach and under a system based on indiscriminate revenge.

Great care must be taken that the denazification policy now carried out does not become a gigantic boomerang. Many observers have reported a recent recrudescence of nazi sentiment in Germany. This comes as no surprise.

Finally, there are humanitarian considerations. I mention them last, not because I think they are least in order of importance. Quite the contrary. I simply do not think that it is compatible with our Christian and democratic beliefs to sit idly by while millions starve. This is particularly hard on those who have close relatives and friends over there.

I know whereof I speak. My own mother, aged 63, lives in Munich in one windowless room and starves. I have been trying to send her food one way or the other. A few kindly GI's promised to deliver parcels to her. A few, I presume, arrived. I feel that I have a right to send my mother help. I feel that it is immoral for anyone to prevent me from doing so now that hostilities are over.

Moreover, my mother deserves help. Like many other Germans, she abhorred nazism. We went out of her way to help her Jewish friends. She never voted for Hitler. She always spoke her mind. As a result, the Gestapo finally caught up with her. She was taken from her home at the age of 62 and confined in a concentration camp, where she languished for 8 months.

She looked forward to liberation through American troops. She thought liberation meant what people ordinarily mean by that word. She now is learning a bitter lesson. A few days ago she wrote me a letter, also through a GI, saying that she now receives less food than she used to get in the concentration camp. The political consequences of such a situation are plain.

I would, with your permission, like to read the letter which I received from an American woman who is over in Munich, or was at that time in Munich, as an Army interpreter for the United States Army, and who had been illegally, admittedly, transmitting a few parcels from me to my mother. She writes, again, February 22, 1946: "Yesterday I mailed you a long letter telling you everything about my transfer to Berlin, which I hope will come through soon. I recommended Marion (a friend of hers) as my successor. I want to revoke it today, in order to get her into no trouble. Suddenly, someone started to dig out an order as of October not to act as intermediary. That is the Army.

You can fraternize. There are officers' dances with lots of Germans. The military government has German secretaries of all ranks and files. But why they try to hinder harmless communications, no one knows. To me, it is a very interesting fact how much the world is in danger of being infected by the mental disease of totalitarianism, how much any army is a kind of hotbed for a fascistic attitude, and that it needs good, healthy American boys to forget the germ which endangers democracy. I still believe in it, but sometimes it is hardly possible not to lose faith.

I just felt that this letter from an American woman over there, showing her reactions to this policy, might be interesting to the Senators.

The CHAIRMAN. Yes, sir. Thank you very much. Are there any questions, Senators?

Senator WHEELER. Had you finished your statement?

Mr. BOKER. I had almost finished it; not quite.

The CHAIRMAN. I beg your pardon. I did not mean to interrupt you. You may proceed.

Mr. BOKER. I am firmly convinced that the opening of parcel post service to Germany would, at no cost to the United States taxpayers, help save lots of lives, restore many people's health, encourage anti-Nazis to build a democratic society, and make for immeasurable good will toward America. These parcels would arrive with United States postage stamps and accompanied by American letters. There would be no doubt as to this propaganda effect.

I myself, as a boy, was fed by the Quakers for 2 years after the last war. Every day every schoolboy in my school was given one warm meal by the Quakers. I do not think that any of the recipients of this charity have ever forgotten it or lost a deep sense of respect and gratitude. I certainly have not.

In conclusion, I would like to emphasize that charity is only a stop-gap measure. In the long run, charity moralizes the recipient. The goal must always be to put the German people back on their own feet so that they can help themselves.

And I would like to emphasize this point particularly, in view of Senator McCarran's questions yesterday, who was concerned, as am I, that by continuous gifts and continuous charity the people in Europe may become demoralized and will merely look upon America as a big sucker who can give and give and give. But at the present moment it seems to me that this is not a question open for debate, because the need is so great. But I think that the long-run solution is and must be one whereby policies are so modified that the German people can grow enough food and produce enough goods for export so as to buy what additional foods they have to import. Otherwise, America will have to pour and pour and pour into a bottomless barrel.

The CHAIRMAN. All right sir. Thank you very much. That was a very fine statement.

Mr. BOKER. I wonder, sir, whether I might just add one thing. I happen to be in possession of correspondence between Mr. Henry Morgenthau and a great friend of mine, Mr. Roger Baldwin of the American Civil Liberties Union. I wonder whether I might read two letters into the record?

The CHAIRMAN. You may. That is interesting.

Mr. BOKER. Mr. Roger Baldwin wrote, on December 11, 1945, to Mr. Morgenthau:

DEAR MR. MORGENTHAU: We have been concerned with the resumption of mail service (he speaks here for the American Civil Liberties Union) to all countries involved in the war. Most of the services have been reopened, but there appear to have been obstacles in the case of Germany not confined to disrupted communications. The Post Office Department assures us that an exploratory commission is on the spot. But the officials also indicate that there are political objections which presumably must be taken up through the Department of State. Your concern with the development of German democracy and with aid to the rank and file of the German people prompts me to suggest that you might care to take some personal action looking to a resumption of mail service. It would also have an immediate effect in expanding relief through private parcel post packages, and thus mitigate somewhat the tragic plight of thousands of anti-Nazis and others. With warm regards, sincerely yours.

To which letter Mr. Morgenthau replied on December 19, 1945:

MY DEAR MR. BALDWIN: I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of December 11. I agree with you that mail should be allowed to go through to Germany, but I am afraid that now that I am out of the Government there isn't much that I can do to help. With kind regards.

Yours sincerely,

HENRY MORGENTHAU, JR.

It seems to me that in view of the fact that Mr. Morgenthau's name has become so largely identified with certain measures regarding Germany it would be an interesting fact to be known by the public at large that Mr. Morgenthau himself, at least privately, has gone on record as favoring the opening of mail and parcel post service.

Senator EASTLAND. He didn't say parcel post?

Mr. BOKER. He didn't say parcel post, but in the letter of Mr. Baldwin it was clearly stated that that was the objective of opening the mail service.

The CHAIRMAN. All right, sir. Thank you very much.

Is Mr. Klingelhoefler here?

Mr. KLINGELHOEFER. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. All right, sir. You may come forward and state your name and place of residence and your business or profession, if any.

Mr. KLINGELHOEFER. Albert Klingelhoefler is my name, and I am owner of the Klingelhoefler Machine Tool Co. of New Jersey and New York.

STATEMENT OF ALBERT KLINGELHOEFER, REPRESENTING AMERICAN RELIEF FOR CENTRAL EUROPE

Mr. KLINGELHOEFER. I am representing the American Relief for Central Europe.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to make a statement in regard to German-Americans, Americans of German extraction. It is needless to go into detail regarding the suffering in central Europe. It is known by all. But I want to express the opinion of American citizens of German extraction.

I appreciate deeply the privilege of appearing before you in behalf of our committee, to express ourselves in favor of S. 2101. We believe that America should exert her Christian leadership now. Twice within one generation American citizens of German ancestry proved their loyalty unflinchingly without hesitation. They answered the call with sacrifices that no other racial group was called upon to perform. They did not ask any questions during the shooting war. They did their duty. But today, Mr. Chairman, the shooting war is over, and total victory is ours.

This country is no longer in danger. Do you, Mr. Chairman, blame them the act when they are now asking questions: They want to know now why this war goes on and on against their helpless relatives. They cannot understand why it is to the interest of their country that their relatives must slowly starve to death. They must serve their country well and feel that they have the right to expect from their Government the right to relieve the lot of their starving relatives.

Unlike UNRRA, the sending of food packages would not cost the taxpayers a penny; nor would it supply the black market.

And speaking of the black market, Mr. Chairman, do you know that the people in Austria paid \$1.50 for a single aspirin tablet? This statement is confirmed in a pamphlet from a very reliable source.

Let us not leave undone that which 5 years hence we will wish we had done.

Mr. Chairman, history will be our judge. Shall the records of history reveal how well we have observed the spirit of hate and revenge or how well we served humanity?

The CHAIRMAN. Any questions, Senators? Thank you very much. Is Mr. Conrad Linke here?

Mrs. LINKE. I am Mrs. Linke. My husband was here yesterday, but he left his statement with me. May I act as his deputy?

The CHAIRMAN. Very well.

Mrs. LINKE. I speak for Conrad J. Linke, 903 Clinton Street, Philadelphia. He is a member of the Executive Board of the Philadelphia Committee for American Relief of Central Europe, Inc., and a member of the National Committee of American Relief of Germany, Inc.

Mr. Chairman, everyone is familiar with the results of our policy in regard to Germany. Rampant barbarity, ruthlessness, senseless destruction, the raping, the looting, the planned chaos. What everyone does not realize, however, is the seemingly planned extermination of the millions of innocent through slow, deliberate, prolonged starvation.

As early as last June, it was obvious that hunger would stalk Europe. By mail and otherwise, officials were requested to make provisions for it. We all know that nothing was permitted to be done. Instead, the War Projects Division of the State Department was created in order to hermetically seal central Europe from the outside world.

During last summer one heard on every hand that unless much food was sent to Europe many millions would starve to death over the winter. Still nothing was permitted to be done. The fall season came and went. The cold winter passed slowly by, and only the UNRRA was permitted to function, restricted to using food and hunger and death as a political weapon. Millions did die of stark starvation. Was it planned that way? It is incredible that such things could happen in an enlightened and supposedly civilized era.

Finally, in March, a limited supply of clothing was permitted to enter Germany under restrictions, and now letters may be received and sent.

Some say that the Germans were responsible for the acts of their Government and must be punished. At the same time these same people contradict themselves when they denounce the Nazi Government for not giving the people a voice in the Government. If the Germans did not have a voice in the government's foreign or even domestic policies, how can they be held responsible?

I am a citizen of the United States, and we boast of our freedom and democracy. Was I or were any of my 130-odd millions of fellow citizens first consulted before our foreign policy was devised? No;

we went to war and did what we were told with no questions asked. If the citizens are responsible for the acts of their government even when they are not consulted, then each of we Americans is personally responsible for the slaughter of innocents, millions of them, through enforced starvation.

This hitting a man when he is down is not the traditional American way. We resent it and do not want to bear the stigma of such a policy.

England maintained a food blockade around Germany for 9 months after the peace settlement of 1919. Reputedly 2,000,000 died because of it. The whole world pointed the finger of scorn at England for it. What will our world reputation be after our treatment of helpless Germans?

It is now about a year after cessation of hostilities on the part of the Germans. How long are we going to carry on hostilities against a prostrated and dying people?

We have long publicized to the world our superior way of life and our ability to get things done. The sample of it that we are giving to Europe is not going to sell the goods. The opening of parcel post facilities at once will alleviate the suffering and may save the lives of some of those fortunate enough to be recipients. It will give American citizens of good will the opportunity to do in a small way what our Government should long ago have done in a big way.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much. Is Mr. Siegfried Goetze here?

Mr. GOETZE. Mr. Chairman, Senator Langer has asked that he be called into the room for the hearing. He would like to be present.

The CHAIRMAN. Yes; Senator Langer may come in at any time he wishes to come in. Will the clerk call Senator Langer and tell him we will welcome him here?

All right, Mr. Goetze.

Mr. GOETZE. Yes, sir.

STATEMENT OF SIEGFRIED GOETZE, NORTH HOLLYWOOD, CALIF.

Mr. GOETZE. I am Siegfried Goetze, North Hollywood, Calif., at present at the Hay-Adams Hotel, Washington, D. C.

Mr. Chairman, I come here as an individual citizen, although I could represent the Southern California Committee for the Relief of the German Peoples, Inc., of which I was president; but I have decided to engage on a broader field in order to further this relief work.

I bring with me a number of petitions from the folks back home, which have been sent to me, and I ask permission that they be introduced into your records. There are about 22,000 petitions by American citizens who are asking our government to open the channels of free distribution of charitable relief to Germany, Austria, and Hungary.

The CHAIRMAN. Where are they from, as a rule; the signers? Where do they live?

Mr. GOETZE. These are from Los Angeles, and about 2,000 from San Francisco.

The CHAIRMAN. They are from the State of California?

Mr. GOETZE. From the State of California; yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Very well, they will become a part of the records of this committee. I do not think we will put them into the printed record.

Mr. GOETZE. No, sir.

May I say, Mr. Chairman, that I have followed this relief movement through this country in recent months, and I believe I can say that I represent the opinion of a large number of American people who are asking that this amendment proposed to the Trading with the Enemy Act be enacted speedily.

I have attended mass meetings in Chicago, when there were 5,000 good American citizens who have asked for this very same thing which your committee is considering today.

I have attended such meetings in Chicago, Milwaukee, San Francisco, and Los Angeles. I can safely say there are millions of American citizens today who wholeheartedly support this amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. I am at a loss to know how American citizens with any humanity could oppose the amendment.

Mr. GOETZE. That is true, Mr. Chairman. I think that the American people are good and sound, and that they will support wholeheartedly this amendment. May I refer to the difficulties which we have had in the past to obtain permission from our Government to operate as a relief organization?

Senator EASTLAND. Right there, when you were president of a relief organization in southern California, did you attempt to get a permit to send relief to Central Europe?

Mr. GOETZE. On November 15, we asked the President's War Relief Control Board for permission to send our relief goods and charities to Europe.

(Senator Langer entered the chamber at this point.)

The CHAIRMAN. Senator, take a seat with us.

I think it is all right to state at this time that there is one Senator here whom I accompanied to the White House on an occasion about 2 or 3 months ago when we petitioned the President for the distribution of food parcels into Germany and requested that if nothing else be done, the Army and the Army trucks be engaged to distribute them. I think Senator Eastland was with that group.

Senator EASTLAND. That is right. So was Senator Wherry.

Senator WHERRY. I think you should make the record clear that there were five of us who went down there. And it was during the Christmas holidays, the Christmas vacation. Senator Eastland, Senator McCarran, Senator La Follette—let us get the names for the record as long as you have made the statement.

The CHAIRMAN. Very well.

The CHAIRMAN. We were confronted with the statement then that there was no method of distribution. It was suggested, then, that there were many, many thousands of Army trucks, and that there were thousands of members of the military forces of the United States that were doing very little, if anything, and could just as well be driving those trucks and distributing those parcels that went through the post. But we did not get anywhere.

Excuse me for the interruption.

Senator EASTLAND. Now, the head of the military government has requested it, and that has gotten nowhere.

Senator LANGER. Might I suggest, Mr. Chairman, that at the time when the UNRRA appropriation was up, the distinguished acting chairman, Senator McKellar, stated that although UNRRA did not take care of Germany and Austria and Rumania, if it developed that the Army was not taking proper care of the people in those countries, he would himself father an appropriation to take care of feeding the people in those particular countries.

That was brought up by Senator Wheeler and Senator Wherry and some of the rest of us who were upon the floor at the time that that matter came up. We had a definite promise of the acting chairman of the Appropriations Committee to that effect.

The CHAIRMAN. Yes, but at that very time we were also told by Mr. Lehman when he was present before the committee that UNRRA was not serving Germany. We were advised very emphatically of that.

Senator LANGER. Yes, and the promise was made that if the Army did not take care of the other three countries, Senator, they would be willing to appropriate the money to see that Germany, Austria, and Rumania, were taken care of.

Senator EASTLAND. What I was asking you about, with reference to this application to send relief into central Europe: When you made that application, were you asked to join another group?

Mr. GOETZE. When we made the application, we received an answer from Mr. Brunot, executive secretary of the President's War Relief Control Board, that because of the Trading With the Enemy Act, the Board was not permitted to grant a license, but would hold our application for further consideration; whereupon I departed for Washington to make a personal plea to the President's War Relief Board. I got in touch with Mr. Brunot, and he again said that we could not obtain a license, but he suggested that we should form a national organization, so that the Board could grant one permit to the national organization.

I contacted some of the relief organizations in Milwaukee and Chicago, and we met in Chicago and formed a national organization on the 2d of December.

A delegation left for Washington to submit a joint application by the National Committee of American Relief to Germany, Inc., to Mr. Brunot's office. I was not present at that conference, Mr. Chairman, but I know definitely that the statement which I am making is true. Mr. Brunot had told the committee that there has been another application from a similar national committee from New York, and he suggested that this committee, the national committee from Chicago, to which my committee from Los Angeles had taken affiliation, join with this New York group. Immediately, the New York delegate to our national committee asked for the name of the New York committee, which had also made application to the President's War Relief Control Board, and the name of the organization was given as American Relief Committee for Needy Women and Children of Germany, Inc., New York.

Then, the delegates got busy to ascertain the personnel and background of that committee.

Senator EASTLAND. Were they Communist or not?

Mr. GOETZE. May I say something right there?

Senator EASTLAND. Go ahead.

Mr. GOETZE. I have here a copy of confidential information which has been given to me at the time I was here with the delegates, concerning this group in New York which we were asked to join by the President's War Relief Control Board. We understood at that time that a license would be granted to this committee in New York.

We tried, naturally, to prevent the granting of a license to this committee after we had ascertained the following facts. Do you wish me to relate a few of those items?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes, I would like to hear them.

Mr. GOETZE. A member of this committee which I just mentioned is Albert Norden.

May I stop here for a minute, Mr. Chairman, and say that at the time I attended the mass meeting in Chicago, when Dr. Frye, a Lutheran minister who had been in Germany, told his audience of the misery in Germany, and after we left the meeting we were handed handbills outside the hall. That handbill which was given to me was edited by an Albert Norden.

I have here before me from this confidential information the name of Albert Norden. Albert Norden is a member, one of the top members, of this New York Committee for Relief of the Needy German Women and Children, Inc., which we were asked to join with. He is a member of the Council for Democratic Germany, which organization is an American branch of the Soviet Russian-controlled Communist Party and a Communist-front organization. He is a protégé of Walter von Seydlitz, head of the Free Germany Committee in Russia. He is tied up with the Russian Communists in Mexico, Cuba, et cetera, and working with them on this continent. He was a collaborator with Marshwitz, and with him in the Communist Spanish Brigade. He is an NKVD Russian secret police agent. He is now associated with Hans A. Specht, chairman of the American Relief Committee for Needy Women and Children of Germany, Inc., helping to secure from the President's War Relief Control Board the national permit or license for the collection of funds, food, clothing, et cetera, in the United States of America, and the subsequent distribution of this relief in Germany.

He is the editor of the German-American, a Communist weekly.

Then, there is a Gustav Faber.

Senator WHEELER. You say that this man Norden, as I understand you, was a member of the NKVD?

Mr. GOETZE. Yes, sir; it is so given in the file of the Committee on Un-American Activities.

Senator WHEELER. By the committee in the House?

Mr. GOETZE. Yes, sir.

Senator WHERRY. Will you state again his official position in this organization?

Mr. GOETZE. He is a member.

Senator WHERRY. Just a member?

Mr. GOETZE. Yes, sir.

Senator WHERRY. Did he have anything to do with the policies of the organization?

Mr. GOETZE. Most likely, because there are four or five of his kind on the executive board.

Senator WHERRY. Oh, he is on the executive board.

Mr. GOETZE. Yes. That is more or less in control.

Senator WHERRY. And how many members are on the executive board?

Mr. GOETZE. Well, I have here only five, so far, which have communistic affiliations.

Senator WHERRY. What I am trying to get at is: This man Norden is one of four or five or six executive members that direct the policies of the organization; is that your understanding?

Mr. GOETZE. That is my understanding; yes, sir.

Senator WHERRY. Do you have his associates, too, the other directors?

Mr. GOETZE. Yes, sir, I have a complete list here. Mr. Gustav Faber is the secretary of the United Americans of German Descent, a communistic front organization affiliated with the German Council for Democratic Germany, a communistic front organization. He is the man behind the German-American Communist weekly. He was the man instrumental in getting this paper into the German prisoner-of-war camps in the United States of America and he is using editorials from Soviet Russia.

The CHAIRMAN. Who was it that told you that you should join that group and get a permit?

Mr. GOETZE. Mr. James Brunot, Executive Director of the President's War Relief Control Board.

Senator WHERRY. One more thing: Has it been stated for the evidence who has been on that War Control Board?

Mr. GOETZE. Joseph E. Davies, former Ambassador to Russia, was chairman. Mr. Taft.

Senator WHERRY. Charles P. Taft?

Mr. GOETZE. Mr. Charles Taft is a member.

Senator WHERRY. Do you know the names of them, and will you furnish them for the record?

Mr. GOETZE. I will be glad.

(The names are as follows:)

Mr. Joseph E. Davies, Chairman; Mr. Charles P. Taft; Mr. Charles Warren; James Brunot, executive director; Arthur C. Ringland, assistant executive director; Melvin D. Hildreth, general counsel.

Senator WHERRY. Once again, will you state the answer to the chairman's question as to what this man Brunot's official position is?

Mr. GOETZE. He is executive director of the President's War Relief Control Board, which is exercising its function to my knowledge under the War Emergency Act granted by Congress.

Senator WHERRY. That is the sole organization that grants the licenses to these relief organizations to give aid over there?

Mr. GOETZE. Yes, sir.

Senator EASTLAND. Is he an employee of the State Department, do you know?

Mr. GOETZE. No, sir; he is an employee of the President's War Relief Control Board which was appointed by the President.

Senator WHERRY. Was he borrowed from the State Department?

Mr. GOETZE. I do not know. It is quite possible.

Senator EASTLAND. Do you know his initials? Just place that in the record later, and go ahead. I would like to hear the rest.

James Brunot.

Mr. GOETZE. I started to read the name of Faber. He was a collaborator with the Free Germany Committee created by the Russians, now affiliated with Hans Specht, chairman of the American Relief Committee for Needy Women and Children of Germany, Inc.

The next member of that committee is Dr. Felix Boenheim, a physician in Berlin who entered the Communist party there in 1920. His office was located on the Kurfuerstendamm and was used by Moscow with Muenzenberg, who was the originator of the International Communist Front idea of organizing secret Communist cells and organizations. He was a delegate to several Congresses of the Comintern and an agent of the OGPU, the Russian secret service.

He has a record of arrest in Germany in 1933 and is chairman of the German American Emergency Council, a Communist Front, and the publishers of the German-American, a Communist weekly now 3 years old.

And it says "et cetera, et cetera," which explains more about this party.

Now he is associated with Hans Specht, chairman of this American Relief Committee for Needy Women and Children of Germany.

Next is a Dr. Paul Tillich, chairman of the council for Democratic Germany, a Communist Front for the future Communist German. He is one of the heads of the American branch of the Russian-controlled Communist Party. He originally came from the Union Theological Seminary, and he is now affiliated with Hans A. Specht, chairman of this committee.

Next is John C. Gutknecht, a traffic court judge in Chicago. He was a member of the National Citizens Political Action Committee, headed by Sidney Hillman, dominated by the Communist Party.

He was on the Committee for the Protection of the Foreign-Born, a Communist-front organization, and still is one of the key figures of this organization. He was affiliated with the Chicago Conference on Race Relations, a Communist front; associated with the Communist magazine known as Equality; president of the Lawyers Guild, the leading communist lawyers' organization, originated by Pecora. The latter was squeezed out by Gutknecht and after the resignation of Pecora, Gutknecht took over and the infiltration by the Communists began.

The guild has been described as a subversive organization by the Attorney General.

Gutknecht is now heading the Chicago branch of the Hans A. Specht American Relief Committee for the Needy Women and Children of Germany, Inc., the same organization.

This report, Mr. Chairman, of only a few of the leaders of the American Relief Committee for Needy Women and Children of Germany, Inc., is adequate evidence that this organization is a Communist front. Proof of affiliation with and membership in the Communist Party is available from the files of the Committee on Un-American Activities on the following members and directors of the

American Relief Committee for Needy Women and Children of Germany, Inc.

(The list is as follows:)

OFFICERS OF AMERICAN RELIEF COMMITTEE FOR NEEDY WOMEN AND CHILDREN OF GERMANY, INC., NEW YORK

NEW YORK GROUP

Hans A. Specht.
Alfred Kierschner.
Wm. L. von Rumpf.
W. A. Messner.
Wm. Podewitz.

Eugene Meyer.
August Schauer.
John Stox.
Dr. Chas. Rank.

CLEVELAND GROUP

Edward Biebel.
Mrs. F. Biebel.
Frank Streit.
Hugo Bebenroth.
Max Berger.

Carl Marx.
Carl Hendrich.
Dominick Butz.
Earl Mitch.

CHICAGO GROUP

Frank W. Hausmann.
George Iberle.

Mrs. E. Wavrinek.

PITTSBURGH GROUP

George Seibel.

HONORARY MEMBERS

Dr. Carl B. Hensler.
Thomas Mann.

Ferdinand Thum.

Senator WHERRY. Before you leave those five: Is that where you got the information of those members too?

Mr. GOETZE. No. We have ascertained, of course, that this is the organization.

Senator WHERRY. You are talking about the five that you mentioned first? Where did you get the information on them?

Mr. GOETZE. Mr. Chairman, I was given this copy by a member of the National Relief Committee from Chicago who came here, at the request of Mr. Brunot, to form a national committee and to associate with this group. I cannot say, Mr. Senator, how they obtained it, but I am sure they obtained it in a lawful manner by asking the committee if they might have the evidence.

Senator EASTLAND. Did it come from the House Un-American Activities Committee?

Mr. GOETZE. It says: "From the files of the Committee on Un-American Activities." That is all it says. I have a strong notion, though, that it has come from the House committee.

Senator WHERRY. Do you know anything more about those five members than you have given us in the statement, yourself?

Mr. GOETZE. I only know this, Mr. Chairman: That at the time I was here last December, after the delegation of the national committee had left, I offered to remain here to keep a close watch on developments concerning our application for a license, and I received a wire from the national chairman in Milwaukee, telling me that he has been advised, the advice coming from confidential sources in Washington, that the President's War Relief Board was about to grant to this com-

mittee headed by Hans A. Specht the exclusive license, and to ignore the application of the national relief committee from Milwaukee; whereupon I sent three telegrams to each board member and one to Mr. Brunot of the President's War Relief Control Board, petitioning them in a respectful manner to grant me a hearing before they gave a license to the Specht committee.

I received no reply to my wire, and upon my telephonic inquiry was told that the board does not permit public hearings.

Senator EASTLAND. Did they give that organization a permit?

Mr. GOETZE. No, sir. As a result of quiet work, nothing was done, but neither did we get a permit. We are now affiliated with the Quaker and channeling our relief through them.

Senator WHERRY. Just one more question: Did Mr. Brunot phone and tell you that or did he give you a written notice that you had to go up and join this organization? How did you get that information from him?

Mr. GOETZE. I did not attend the meeting when the delegates were here, but they went there and Mr. Brunot told that to them in person.

Senator WHERRY. Do you have any letters or any documentary evidence at all as to that statement?

Mr. GOETZE. No, sir; I have not.

May I say, Mr. Chairman, that upon my return last January after I failed in my mission to obtain permission to send this relief to the sufferers in Germany, I called a meeting of the Los Angeles relief committee, of which I was chairman, to advise them of the facts obtained in Washington.

And one of our board members received a telephone communication from Washington, and they warned him not to attend the meeting or to speak, having heard that I was going to reveal the information concerning the Specht group.

The CHAIRMAN. What was his name? Do you care to give it?

Mr. GOETZE. I would rather not, Mr. Chairman, if I may. I only bring this up as an incident, because we have been handicapped, we have been prevented, we have been stalled, and now we feel that we have reached the point where we can ask your committee to give us that relief, to throw off these shackles which they put upon us; and I believe that the enactment of this amendment would greatly help to bring about a free flow of relief goods to Germany.

We are grateful to the committee and to the Senators who have taken upon themselves the enactment of this law.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you, sir. Any questions?

Senator WHEELER. Did somebody else approach you and tell you that they had a way of getting this permit for you if you paid them some money?

Mr. GOETZE. Yes, sir. As I came to Washington in November and called on the President's War Relief Control Board, in due course of time, to obtain the permit, I was advised by a friend in Los Angeles to meet a certain gentleman who might be very helpful in getting us this permit. I felt it my duty to call upon this gentleman. In the course of this negotiation, it was put up to us in an indirect way but quite bluntly that if we would pay a certain party a fee of, say, \$24,000 a year on a retainer, he might do the things for us which we, unskillful in legislative advancement, might not be able to obtain.

Senator EASTLAND. Of course, the President's War Relief Council had nothing to do with that—no knowledge of it?

Mr. GOETZE. No, this was a private party.

Senator EASTLAND. Just a private party who wanted to make some money?

Mr. GOETZE. Yes, that is right. I suppose there are plenty of those in Washington who would be glad to assist for monetary reasons. But it was offered that I might see the President personally, and that through the party organization, things would be made very easy for us to obtain this permit.

I may say, Mr. Chairman, I was a little bit embarrassed at the time, but I tried to get out of the situation as gracefully and gentlemanly as I could. But I can say that later on we were criticized by the same party for coming to Washington to appeal to our representatives for relief.

Senator EASTLAND. That was by the party that was trying to shake you down and criticize you?

Mr. GOETZE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. He had no connection with the President's committee?

Mr. GOETZE. No, sir.

Senator EASTLAND. He had no connection with the American Government, did he?

Mr. GOETZE. No, sir.

Senator WHERRY. May I ask one more question: Getting back to this Mr. Brunot, what reason did he give the officials of the organization that you represent why they would have to join up with this organization in New York? What was the deal?

Mr. GOETZE. I believe, Mr. Chairman, the idea was to have one large group, which would be under the control of the President's War Relief Control Board. We had to fill out certain forms. For instance, one of the requirements was that we shall not engage in political activities; that we shall make an accounting every 2 or 3 months; that our overhead shall be limited to such and such an amount, and so forth. We thought it was quite reasonable for the Government officials to insist on efficiency in their department, and we did not object to forming a national organization, but as American citizens who are pledged to uphold the country and have sworn allegiance to our country, we absolutely refused to join with the Communist-controlled group as suggested.

Senator WHERRY. After you had looked this organization up and declined to join with them on account of the information received, then did you come back and have a talk with Mr. Brunot or any member of the board, relative to your findings, and did you ask for a license to go ahead under your own organization?

Mr. GOETZE. We were not permitted to appear before the board.

Senator WHERRY. Did you convey to them in any way your findings relative to this other organization with which you did not want to become associated?

Mr. GOETZE. No, sir; we did not, because we were asked to be very cautious and not to gum up the works, may I say, Mr. Chairman, and so we refrained from—

The CHAIRMAN. Entering into a side issue of any kind?

Senator WHERRY. Were you intimidated in any way, or if you feel, you might be if you went ahead on your own?

Mr. GOETZE. No, sir; not exactly in that manner.

Senator WHERRY. Was there any coercion or any reason in the world why you did not come back to this executive board and ask for a license?

Mr. GOETZE. No, the only thing is that it was very hard to get an audience with Mr. Brunot, No. 1.

No. 2, the board did not hear us. We could not appear as citizens before this government authority and put our cards on the table, may I say, as I am permitted now to do before your board, Mr. Chairman.

Senator WHERRY. It was just the mechanics of the thing, and no coercion about it.

Mr. GOETZE. I have here an article, Mr. Chairman, which, if it is too long, I will file with your committee. It is in connection with a very similar experience to ours which the Hungarian Society have had. They were actually forced by the President's War Relief Control Board to join with a similar Communist-front organization of Hungarians in New York.

Senator EASTLAND. Now, do you know that is accurate, of your own knowledge?

Mr. GOETZE. I only wanted to refer to his article.

Senator EASTLAND. A newspaper article?

Mr. GOETZE. This is from the Times-Herald of April 2d.

Senator WHEELER. The original article is from the New York Sun. It is by George Sokolsky, a nationally known columnist who writes for the New York Sun.

Mr. GOETZE. May I read that, Mr. Chairman?

The CHAIRMAN. Very well.

Mr. GOETZE. The article is as follows:

Americans of European ancestry naturally desire to help their folks in the old country who are in distress. Their charity is usually of the heart and is not related to politics. In the old days, it used to be easy to be charitable.

All that was necessary was to write a check and let it do some good.

Today, it grows increasingly difficult to help those who need help, particularly if the aid is for displaced, dispossessed, hungry people abroad. A permit is needed.

The American Hungarian Relief, Inc., was organized to aid Hungarians in distress. It registered with the President's War Relief Control Board and was given permit No. 586: In a word, it was authorized to aid suffering humanity.

But that permit did not come easily.

Before it could be granted, these Americans of Hungarian origin were instructed by James Brunot, executive director of the President's War Relief Control Board, to amalgamate with an organization which is part of the Institute for International Democracy, a Communist-front amalgam.

The Institute for International Democracy is one of the enterprises of Frederick V. Field of the Daily Worker and the New Masses. Reporting on the Russian departure from the UNO conference in the Bronx, Field wrote in the Daily Worker:

"The Anglo-American bloc is working ruthlessly at the Security Council meetings. For imperialism, insecurity, and war it is working with tragic effectiveness. The people of the world are being sold down the river."

And, "The Anglo-American imperialist bloc is riding roughshod over world security and is succeeding because it has taken the majority of the council delegates into its reactionary camp * * *."

That explains how Mr. Field feels about the United States and Soviet Russia and the rights of nations. So, he runs the Institute for International Democracy

and that institute houses the following organizations: Council for Pan American Democracy; Hungarian-American Council for Democracy; Council on African Affairs; American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born; Citizens Victory Committee for Harry Bridges; Victory Council of the Foreign Language Press; Voice of Fighting Spain; National Council of Hungarian-American Trade Unionists.

Now, comes the connection: When the American Hungarian Relief sought a permit to succor Hungarians who are starving this is what they were ordered to do:

"Recently, we have had some correspondence with Mr. Bela Lugosi, president of the Hungariau-American Council for Democracy, which is interested, also, in providing aid to Hungarians abroad as soon as it is practicable to do so.

"I suggest, therefore, that before any further steps are taken to register your organization with the board that you get in touch with Mr. Lugosi and other officers of the council for the purpose of planning one program and one organization with appropriate representation of all groups of Hungarian descent in this country."

And who is the chairman of the President's War Relief Control Board but "Mission to Moscow," Joseph E. Davies, that American who said it was all right for the Russians to swipe the atom bomb?

Why should an organization of Americans be required to join with those whom they believe to be Communists or who they fear have Communist associations, in their desire to serve their relatives and friends?

What can be the reason for this pressure upon honest folks who believe in the American way of life but resent the destruction of the civilization of their ancestors by hordes from the East? May not free men select their associates?

I have before me a document which purports to be a report of directors of the International Workers Order, a Communist front organization, in which he says:

"Outside of the I. W. O. and the Rakoczy, all the Hungarian fraternal and church organizations are members by affiliation of the American Hungarian Federation. The leadership of the organization is in the hands of the most reactionary elements of the Hungarian community."

Yet, the President's War Relief Control Board practically forced those who belonged to "the reactionary elements," by which he meant decent, normal Americans, with church membership, to accept on their own board of directors those who belong to antagonistic organizations. Does it make sense?

The CHAIRMAN. Have you concluded your statement?

Senator LANGER. I would like to ask one more question. I would like to have you put in the record if you have not already, just what your experience was after World War I.

Mr. GOETZE. Mr. Chairman, I was executive director of the Southern California Relief Committee for the Needy Women and Children of Germany in 1920, and I went abroad, arriving in Berlin 3 days before an uprising which was known as the Kapp-putsch, when the Ebert government fled and a general strike was called by the workers, and in the Ruhr subversive elements with the aid of the French and the English had moved in and destroyed foodstuffs and livestock.

At that time we had cabled to the German Red Cross a substantial amount of money, and while I was there we ordered this money to be employed in the purchase of raw milk in Holland, which was shipped into the Ruhr as soon as we could enter with the Army which liberated that section of Germany, and we were feeding children through the schools' nurses with fresh milk which we imported from Holland through the cooperative dairies there.

Very shortly thereafter the Quakers moved in with their soup kitchens, and also Mr. Hoover and his able organization moved into Germany to bring relief.

When I left Germany to return home I stopped in Copenhagen, and with the Danish Red Cross we organized a package system of

relief, which later on became very popular in this country in sending relief to Germany by people who had relatives there.

It was made up of very high caliber foodstuffs from the Danish plentiful dairy industry, and it was handled by the Danish Red Cross.

Senator LANGER. That was before Hitler came to power?

Mr. GOETZE. That was in 1920, sir. We never heard anything about Hitler then.

Senator LANGER. Did you contact Mr. Von Hindenburg or the president of the Republic?

Mr. GOETZE. When I returned from the Ruhr, I was invited to call at the president's office and was received by the then first republican president of Germany, Mr. Ebert, who conveyed to me the heartfelt thanks on behalf of the German people, which he asked me to submit to the United States Government and to the American people. I also had an audience with former Field Marshal Von Hindenburg, who had asked for relief for the widows and orphans of the fallen soldiers and officers, because they, under the new political set-up in Berlin were not cared for because in the new German republic children of the workers came first.

Senator LANGER. Did he give you anything in writing?

Mr. GOETZE. Yes, sir, the former field marshal gave me a letter.

Senator LANGER. Do you have that with you?

Mr. GOETZE. No, sir; I do not have that with me, but he did convey thanks to the American people for their help in that letter.

Senator LANGER. Do you have any objection to filing that with the committee?

Mr. GOETZE. Well, it is a rather valuable document, Mr. Senator, because it is highly priced, bearing the original handwriting of the Field Marshal himself. He was retired in Hanover at that time. I would be glad to show it to the committee.

Senator LANGER. Could you file a copy of it?

Mr. GOETZE. Yes, sir; I will file a photostatic copy.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much. We are very grateful to you. You have developed a lot of information which I would like to follow up with the committee, but this committee cannot go off on side issues.

Senator WHEELER. Does not the committee think that we ought to have Mr. Brunot down here himself? I think we ought to have somebody from the Treasury Department. We ought to have Mr. Brunot down here himself to find out what the reasons are.

The CHAIRMAN. I would like to hear from him very much.

Senator WHERRY. Do you expect to conclude these hearings this morning?

The CHAIRMAN. What I would like to do is get action on this bill. The full committee meets on Monday. That is my thought.

Senator EASTLAND. I think that is right.

The CHAIRMAN. If you are going to do anything, the sooner the better.

Senator EASTLAND. I suggest that we get the State and Treasury Departments to come down. The State Department was up yesterday, and, as I understand, they asked continuance of the hearings.

The CHAIRMAN. Is Mr. Alfred E. Davidson here? You may state your name, residence, and official position, if any.

**STATEMENT OF ALFRED E. DAVIDSON, GENERAL COUNSEL
OF UNRRA**

Mr. DAVIDSON. My name is Alfred E. Davidson, general counsel of UNRRA. I live at 4805 Chevy Chase Boulevard, Chevy Chase, Md.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you care to make any statement for the benefit or enlightenment of this committee on this subject?

Mr. DAVIDSON. UNRRA, as you gentlemen know, does not have a relief program for the general population in Germany, and we therefore have no position on this bill. I am ready, however, to answer any questions which may be of assistance to the committee.

Senator WHERRY. You do not object to the passage of the bill, do you?

Mr. DAVIDSON. No.

The CHAIRMAN. Why have you no program for Germany?

Mr. DAVIDSON. UNRRA, as you know, is an international organization with 48 members operating under a charter under an agreement, agreed to by all of the member nations, and under resolutions adopted by its Council.

Under that authority, we are not authorized to assist the enemy populations.

The CHAIRMAN. Was there a specific provision made by resolution or action of UNRRA that no relief would be granted to the enemies of the United Nations?

Mr. DAVIDSON. Yes; under the resolutions we are not authorized to provide assistance to enemy populations.

Senator EASTLAND. But you provided for the Italians?

Mr. DAVIDSON. Yes; there have been exceptions made.

Senator EASTLAND. And the Austrians?

Mr. DAVIDSON. Yes; as time has gone on, there has been an expansion of the operations of the organizations to include operations in Italy and in Austria.

Senator WHERRY. Mechanically, how do you do that?

Mr. DAVIDSON. That is done by resolution of the Council.

Senator WHERRY. Of UNRRA?

Mr. DAVIDSON. Of UNRRA, on which sit representatives of 48 nations.

Senator WHERRY. Then you could do the same thing with the German people as you have done with Italy and Austria?

Mr. DAVIDSON. That could be done if the council agreed to it.

Senator WHERRY. Has it ever been offered?

Mr. DAVIDSON. No; no one has ever proposed it.

Senator WHERRY. The United States contributes about 75 percent of the money, does it not?

Mr. DAVIDSON. I believe that is right.

Senator WHEELER. How much have the other countries contributed? We were to contribute about 75 percent, were we not?

Mr. DAVIDSON. The system is based on a contribution of 1 percent of the national income of each of the uninvaded countries.

Senator EASTLAND. But all of them have not put up theirs, have not contributed, have they?

Mr. DAVIDSON. Most of the uninvaded countries have contributed.

Senator EASTLAND. I know, but some of the nations who entered into the agreement have not contributed, is that not true, whether they were invaded or not?

Senator WHEELER. Russia was a party to the agreement, was it not?

Mr. DAVIDSON. All of the member nations contribute to the administrative expense of operation.

Senator WHERRY. But outside of Canada and the United States, there is only one paid up in full; is that not right?

Mr. DAVIDSON. No, sir; you see, we have two sets of contributions now. We had a first contribution and a second. I think substantially all of the first has been paid up, and the contributions under the second contribution are in process of being obtained.

Senator EASTLAND. Well, the money that is being spent for relief and rehabilitation now at this time: What percent of that comes from the American taxpayers?

Mr. DAVIDSON. I think about 70 percent. I have here a list of the contributions of the various countries. I will see if I can read that to you. Perhaps it would be better to put it into the record.

Senator WHERRY. That is just the money?

Mr. DAVIDSON. Well, actually the contributions are substantially in supplies, as is true in the case of this country.

Senator WHERRY. What about surplus property? Are we given full credit on that?

Mr. DAVIDSON. Yes; full credit.

Senator WHERRY. That is a part of this seventy-some percent?

Mr. DAVIDSON. That is right. I can put into the record, if you like, a table of the contributions.

Senator WHEELER. How much did Russia make?

Mr. DAVIDSON. As I have said, the invaded countries only contribute to the administrative expenses. They have put in \$1,750,000.

Senator WHERRY. Then your statement that Russia has contributed to the relief is erroneous. They have not contributed to the relief.

Mr. DAVIDSON. I guess I did not make myself clear.

Senator WHERRY. That is what the Senator asked: How many countries are contributing to the relief? And he asked if Russia had contributed and you said "yes." What they have done is contribute to the administrative expense only, and that is about a million dollars.

Mr. DAVIDSON. Yes; I am afraid I did not make myself clear, Senator, if I gave the wrong impression. All of the invaded countries made contributions, as well as the uninvaded countries, to the administrative expenses, but they do not make contributions for the supply program.

Senator WHEELER. So that, as a matter of fact, we have contributed much more than 75 percent for the amount of relief, have we not?

Mr. DAVIDSON. No; I do not believe so.

Senator WHEELER. Have you any figures on it?

Mr. DAVIDSON. Yes, sir; I can read them off, if you like. I will give this first for what we might call the operating contributions; that is, for supplies and actually relief: Iceland, \$709,000; India, \$23,000,000; Liberia, \$5,000; Mexico, \$1,078,000; New Zealand, \$8,723,000; Nicaragua, \$120,000; Panama, \$133,333; Paraguay, \$9,899; Peru, \$767,000; Union of South Africa, \$4,962,000; United Kingdom, \$622,025,000; and the United States, \$2,093,000,000; Uruguay, \$485,000; and Venezuela, \$433,000.

Senator WHEELER. This is for administrative purposes?

Mr. DAVIDSON. No; this is for the supply program; for actual relief. I am sorry if you cannot hear me. I am slightly deaf. I just got off the plane and cannot hear very well.

Senator WHERRY. Did you figure out the percentage so that you can authoritatively say, now, that the United States has not contributed more than 70 percent of the actual money subscribed for supplies and for aid and relief?

Have you figured the amount?

Mr. DAVIDSON. Yes; we have figured them out.

Senator WHERRY. An UNRRA man before the Small Business Committee recently said we had paid up to 81 or 82 percent.

Mr. DAVIDSON. Well, as I have said, I have been away, and it may change from month to month.

Senator WHERRY. In view of the fact that we make whatever contribution it is, 75 or 80 or 85, and in view of the fact that by resolution you cleared the hurdles so that you now take care of the women and children in Italy and other enemy countries, why has not some resolution been offered to do that in the German area? That is your responsibility, that of your Council? What is the difference? The war is over, is it not?

Mr. DAVIDSON. The responsibilities which the Administration have are those placed upon it by the member governments, and none of the member governments have ever offered such a resolution.

Senator WHERRY. Well, you have a right to offer it. Somebody offered a resolution when they fed the Italian people. Somebody offered a resolution on these others. Why has not a resolution been offered for the German people?

Mr. DAVIDSON. I cannot speak for the member governments.

Senator LANGER. How about the United States?

The CHAIRMAN. I take it you are an employee of UNRRA, are you?

Mr. DAVIDSON. Yes, sir.

Senator LANGER. Who is the representative?

Mr. DAVIDSON. Mr. Clayton, the Assistant Secretary of State, is the United States member on the UNRRA Council.

Senator LANGER. Now, is it not true, sir, that 90 percent of the people over there that handle this relief in Europe are not Americans?

Mr. DAVIDSON. Yes, sir; I think perhaps I might explain why that is the case.

Senator LANGER. I am asking you if it is true.

Mr. DAVIDSON. Yes, sir; it is true.

Senator LANGER. We furnish 75 percent roughly of all the money, and we only have 10 percent of our own people handling it. Is that not right?

Mr. DAVIDSON. I think it is somewhat more than that, sir, but I can submit the exact figures for the record.

Senator LANGER. Who is handling it? Is it England?

Mr. DAVIDSON. Well, under the system which we follow in distributing relief supplies, the actual distribution is not handled by UNRRA at all.

Senator WHEELER. Was it not understood that it was to be handled by UNRRA?

Mr. DAVIDSON. I believe not, sir. We had quite a discussion, as you may remember, in the Foreign Relations Committee, and it was de-

terminated that from the point of view of economy and efficiency, UNRRA would have to create such a vast and tremendous organization if it were to undertake this distribution itself, that the cost would be prohibitive.

Senator WHEELER. Did not Tito and the Yugoslav Government insist that you keep the UNRRA delegates waiting in Italy for some time because of the fact that they insisted that they should deliver food there, whatever was delivered?

Mr. DAVIDSON. Not to my knowledge, sir.

Senator WHEELER. That story came to me directly from the man who was then in Yugoslavia; the representative of UNRRA.

Mr. DAVIDSON. Well, there have been delays from time to time.

Senator WHEELER. I understand that, but that is not what I asked you.

Mr. DAVIDSON. Well, my answer is: Not to my knowledge, I do not believe that happened.

Senator WHEELER. You what?

Mr. DAVIDSON. To my knowledge.

Senator WHEELER. You say you do not believe it happened?

Mr. DAVIDSON. No, sir.

Senator WHEELER. Well, a representative of your own organization who just came back from Yugoslavia came up to my office and told me that is true. He has been over there, and he has been with UNRRA and was with UNRRA at the time.

Senator WHERRY. Mr. Chairman, may I ask this question before I leave? I have to go to the floor. I offered a resolution on the floor of the Senate, an amendment to the UNRRA appropriations, requiring that inspections be made by the personnel of UNRRA of other nationals than the petitioning country, to determine the needs and also to trace through and see whether, when the needs are established, UNRRA got to the people who actually needed it. That was defeated on the floor on the statement that UNRRA was already doing that. I would like for you to find out for the record, if you do not know yourself, what inspections are being made for any personnel of UNRRA in White Russia and the Ukraine as to the needs of those people and also as to whether any inspection is made afterward as to whether food actually gets to those individuals.

Mr. DAVIDSON. I can state that we do have a mission in White Russia and in the Ukraine. It is their job.

The CHAIRMAN. Just a moment, Senator. We do have a mission in both of those Republics?

Mr. DAVIDSON. In both of those Soviet Republics. They are both headed by Americans, Marshall MacDuffie and Richard Scandrett.

Senator WHERRY. They are not making inspections over there?

Mr. DAVIDSON. Yes, sir; they are.

Senator WHERRY. Can you give me any information or any report as to how they make inspections, just how far-reaching they are, and how exactly they carry it out mechanically?

Mr. DAVIDSON. Yes, sir; I can give you for your information a copy of the procedure which is followed by the mission in assuring itself that UNRRA supplies are being distributed properly. That is the function and responsibility of the mission. That is why we have them there.

Senator WHEELER. You have a mission also in Yugoslavia?

Mr. DAVIDSON. Yes, sir.

Senator WHEELER. This representative told me they could not make any inspection that was worth anything because of the fact, as he said, that they had to get a permit to go from one place to another, and as a result of it, they were much hampered in checking up on where the food went.

He also said they were giving it purely to their own partisans and were not passing it on to other people except those that were partisans.

The CHAIRMAN. There is a little more than that to it, also: A statement that I put into the record in the presence of a number of Senators yesterday, stating that the people who received it were given to understand that the food and relief was coming from the Communist Government.

Senator WHEELER. That same statement was made to me by this man who came back from Yugoslavia. He said they were telling them that while the cans in which food was packed were labeled as American, the food inside the cans was actually being furnished by the Russians.

Mr. DAVIDSON. We have heard charges of that kind.

Senator WHEELER. Well, you have not only heard charges of it, but have you ever read the report of our Minister to Yugoslavia?

Mr. DAVIDSON. No, sir; I have not seen that report. But we have, because there have been such charges made before, made very careful investigations into the situation, and I think on the basis of all the evidence, that charge is not substantiated. As a matter of fact, in many of the countries, in Poland for example, UNRRA is known as UNRRA Amerikanski. They assume that it is not an international organization at all; that the United States is putting up 100 percent of what is going in there.

Senator LANGER. You say that UNRRA furnishes food. What else?

Mr. DAVIDSON. All types of relief supplies, clothing, medical supplies, seeds, some tractors, repair parts for machinery, trucks, a small amount of railroad equipment and repair parts, rails, and so on.

The CHAIRMAN. Did you furnish locomotives?

Mr. DAVIDSON. A few locomotives, but we retain title to the locomotives that we furnish.

The CHAIRMAN. Some draft stock too, like mules?

Mr. DAVIDSON. Yes, sir.

Senator LANGER. You did not supply millions of razors down there, did you?

Mr. DAVIDSON. I am afraid I cannot answer as to that.

Senator LANGER. What about cigarettes?

Mr. DAVIDSON. No, sir.

Senator LANGER. You are testifying now that you did not supply any cigarettes or razors?

Mr. DAVIDSON. I think that as part of our supply programs for these countries we do not, but I believe that we have furnished some cigarettes and perhaps some razors to—

Senator LANGER. If I showed you where you furnished over a billion cigarettes and millions of razors, would you believe it? If I showed you that it was actually furnished?

Mr. DAVIDSON. If I may just finish, sir: I believe we have furnished some cigarettes and some razors to the displaced persons' group in the displaced persons' camps, but I am not familiar enough with the program to say that those items constitute a part of our general supply program in the countries which are receiving UNRRA help.

The CHAIRMAN. Gentlemen, it is necessary for some of us to go on the floor, but I wish to call your attention to this and ask for your advice on it: We have before us this bill. The favorable consideration and passage of this bill is all-important. It is no trouble at all to get off on a tangent here that will lead you into all kinds of interesting phases. I would like to hold pretty closely to this bill and get pretty prompt action on it, if you please, because the Judiciary Committee meets Monday and it would be my idea to report it favorably to the committee Monday if it is possible.

Senator LANGER. I think that is a good idea.

The CHAIRMAN. We would like very much to have you stay with us if you can, Mr. Davidson. We would like to have you present here to listen to this. It would do no harm at all for your organization or you if it is convenient for you.

Mr. DAVIDSON. I will see that the organization is represented. If I may, I would like to have permission to supplement the record, to check upon some of these factual questions that I have answered, but I believe the information is substantially accurate as I have furnished it.

The CHAIRMAN. I would like to reconvene this afternoon. Would that be convenient to you, gentlemen? Would you say at 2 o'clock?

We will reconvene at 2 o'clock. We will meet in the judiciary committee room this afternoon at 2 o'clock.

(Whereupon, at 12:15 p. m., the committee recessed until 2 p. m. same day.)

AFTERNOON SESSION

(The committee reconvened at 2 p. m., pursuant to recess.)

The CHAIRMAN. The committee will come to order.

William Winkler; is Mr. William Winkler present?

(No response.)

The CHAIRMAN. Is Mr. O'Conner present? Mr. Edward O'Conner.

(No response.)

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. William Winkler.

(No response.)

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Fred Bailey. Mr. Fred Bailey?

(No response.)

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. A. N. Anderson.

Mr. ANDERSON. Present.

The CHAIRMAN. Come forward, please, Mr. Anderson. Come right in front of the reporter here. Have a seat right there, sir.

STATEMENT OF A. N. ANDERSON, MISSIONARY, TAKOMA PARK, MD.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you kindly state your name and your place of residence; your address, and what business or occupation you follow.

Mr. ANDERSON. My name is A. N. Anderson. Address: 612 Flower Avenue, Takoma Park, Md. Occupation: Missionary.

The CHAIRMAN. Very well. Any statement you wish to make with reference to this bill we will be pleased to receive.

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. Chairman—

The CHAIRMAN. Yes, sir.

Mr. ANDERSON. Ladies and gentlemen: I have not had much time to study this bill, but I understand that it is to be enacted to enact a law that will permit the export of foodstuffs to enemy countries. Am I right?

The CHAIRMAN. It is a bill to amend the Trading with the Enemy Act, as amended, to permit the shipment of foodstuffs into enemy countries.

Mr. ANDERSON. Well, I am very much interested in this legislative enactment, because I spent about 20 years in Japan as a missionary, from 1913 until 1936, and I know that the—I am speaking, of course, from the standpoint of the Japanese—and I know the Japanese people as a hard-working and honest people, and they have shown themselves good sports in their defeat, under General MacArthur's wise leadership, and they deserve to have all the help we can give them.

We are not a Christian nation, because we do not believe in the union of church and state, but there is nothing to hinder our being guided by Christian principles, and we read in the word of God. "If thine enemy hunger, feed him; if he thirsts, give him drink, for thereby thou shalt heap of coals of fire upon his head."

Technically, we are at war with Japan. They are our enemies, but as individuals, they are still our brothers. We have an abundance of food, and why not share it with our enemies at this time?

I was a guest of the Japanese in the Philippines for over 3 years in Davao and later in Manila. Interned in the Santa Tomas University Internment Camp.

Part of the time we were treated quite well by the Japanese, but during the last 7 months of our internment, we were subjected to deliberate starvation, and I lost nearly half of my weight, so that I weighed only about 70 pounds. My present weight is about 140.

And our food was reduced until we were receiving an average of about 500 calories each day of poor highly polished rice eaten with bugs and cracked wheat supplemented by some rotten vegetables. So I know what it means to be starved.

Our feet swelled with protein deficiency, edema. Our abdomens swelled. Many of us had to be "tapped" and we could scarcely walk.

I met a friend one day in the hallway of the university and he said, "I will tell you, I do not walk any more, I just fall forward."

Well, some of us fell forward a little further until we could not rise again.

And we were in the hospitals there until our boys came in and at the sacrifice of many lives we were rescued.

And so personally, I know what it means to be starved, and it is true that the Japanese were those who were starving us, but that is all the more reason why I feel that we should follow the instructions of the word of God and feed our enemy at this time.

I thank you.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you, sir.

Mr. Knapp; is Mr. Knapp here?

Mr. KNAPP. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. All right, Mr. Knapp, state your name, your place of residence, and your business or profession, if any.

**STATEMENT OF EDWARD M. KNAPP, ECONOMIST.
WASHINGTON, D. C.**

Mr. KNAPP. My name is Edward M. Knapp. My residence is 1431 Somerset Place NW., in Washington. My private profession is a Government economist.

I am speaking for the citizens who attended a meeting Wednesday night on this question of food.

You heard this morning, Mr. Chairman, Charles Smith, the conscientious objector who took the deliberate voluntary starvation project to find out what happens to starved people scientifically and what it takes to bring them back, and Smith and Kenneth Tuttle, whom I understand was supposed to testify and has not yet, spoke at that meeting.

This resolution was passed by that meeting, and I think it is important, that it shows that the citizens, when they understand what it is all about, are in favor of giving food.

I might detail this slightly. Resolutions are too long, usually, to read.

It details the findings of the scientific starvation experiment that a diet of 1,500 calories a day for 6 months brings physical weakness and inability to do a day's work. Apathy. Lethargy. The unwillingness to act as a free person. Antisocial behavior of various kinds and lowering resistance to diseases. And it also states, you do not get recovery of mind or body until you reach 4,000 calories a day.

One hundred million people in Europe are living on 1,400 or less. 14,000,000 on 1,500 to 2,000; and millions in other parts of the world on 1,000 or less.

And the peace of Europe depends on these peoples getting back on their own feet and being able to support their own stable and peaceful governments.

The recommendations of this resolution go beyond your bill, but they are the same subject.

We therefore support :

One: Rationing in the United States of foods needed for export to starving people ;

Two: Controls on the movement and use of edible grains and fats in order to reduce to a minimum the use of edible materials except as human food.

You cannot dispense with the use of edible grains and fats entirely, for other purposes, but it should be kept to a minimum.

Three: An immediate increase in the daily ration in any country where it is now below the minimum required for health, with priority for those countries where the ration is most inadequate.

Four: Full access for private relief groups and parcel-post package shipments to Germany and any other countries where restrictions are now imposed by the United States authorities.

This resolution was passed by the meeting.

It represents not only those present, but also the Washington membership of the Fellowship of Reconciliation, the War Registers' League, the two organizations which called this meeting, and I am sure a good many other interested people.

The CHAIRMAN. All right. Thank you very much, sir.
(The resolution referred to is as follows:)

A RESOLUTION

Whereas scientific experiments in which conscientious objectors were voluntary subjects have shown that a diet averaging 1,500 calories a day over a period of 6 months results in:

- (a) Physical weakness and inability to do a day's work;
- (b) Apathy, lethargy, and the unwillingness to act as a free person in anything resembling a democratic way of life;
- (c) Antisocial behavior such as abnormally suspicious and quarrelsome reactions;
- (d) Lowered resistance to disease.

And whereas restoration to normal health of mind and body does not occur until a daily diet approaching 4,000 calories is reached;

And whereas, according to the Emergency Economic Committee for Europe, about 100,000,000 people in Europe are now receiving a diet of 1,500 calories or less, and another 40,000,000 people in Europe are receiving between 1,500 and 2,000, and uncounted millions in India and China are receiving less than the others mentioned, facing starvation instead of semistarvation;

And whereas it is vital to world peace that the peoples of Europe and Asia be restored as soon as possible to health of mind and body so that they can maintain their own lives and establish their own stable and peaceful governments: Therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, citizens attending a meeting called by the Washington joint chapter of the Fellowship of Reconciliation and the War Resisters' League, respectfully urge the Congress of the United States to take immediate steps looking toward:

(1) Rationing in the United States of foods needed for export to starving peoples;

(2) Controls on the movement and use of edible grains and fats in order to reduce to a minimum the use of edible materials except as human food;

(3) An immediate increase in the daily ration in any country where it is now below the minimum required for health, with priority for those countries where the ration is most inadequate;

(4) Full access for private groups and parcel-post package shipments to Germany and any other countries where restrictions are now imposed by United States authorities.

This resolution was unanimously passed by motion duly made and seconded at a meeting held at the meeting house of the Society of Friends, 2111 Florida Avenue, NW., on the evening of April 24, 1946.

The CHAIRMAN. Elliott Bold?

Mr. BOLD. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Come forward, Mr. Bold.

You may state your name, place of residence, and business or profession.

STATEMENT OF ELLIOTT BOLD, STATISTICIAN, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Mr. BOLD. My name is Elliot Bold. I live at 1321 Randolph Street NW., in Washington, and I am a statistician.

Mr. Chairman, I appear here as a former member of the 504th Parachute Infantry Regiment of the 82d Division. I cannot speak for the regiment, because we have been demobilized, and scattered throughout the Nation, but I would like to tell you how we reacted over there.

The CHAIRMAN. Were you a prisoner?

Mr. BOLD. No, sir, I was with the regiment from September 1944 until November 1945 in the battles in Holland, through the Bulge, and the final break-through in Germany, and with them in the occupation.

The CHAIRMAN. Were you in Holland?

Mr. BOLD. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Were you in that famous drop in Holland when so many were lost?

Mr. BOLD. No, sir. I came in after that, but I was there about 95 percent of the time.

Mr. Chairman, private relief began in Germany the day the first American soldier put his foot on German soil. The American troops began digging into their pockets. Digging out biscuits, tablets of sugar, and giving them to the children.

They had done it in Italy and France and when they got to Germany, they did exactly the same thing.

I must say that I am very proud to have been a member of an army where the average soldier felt he could not stand by and see people starve.

During the bitterest fighting of last winter, when our casualties were very heavy, I returned back from the front with a company that had been cut back to half strength, and the next day, after breakfast, they all gathered odds and ends of bread and whatever they could find, and gave them to the German women and children in these little towns.

It is just part of being an American. They did not say anything about it. They did not think they were doing anything great.

As a few of them expressed it, "Just because this kid's father probably took a shot at me yesterday does not mean I have to stand here and watch that kid starve to death."

Sir, when we really moved into Germany in force in April and May of 1945, there were about one million or so American troops in Germany, and if you traveled around the country as I have had the opportunity to do from time to time, you would notice three times a day, outside of every American Army kitchen, the children would gather and while the troops were eating, they would manage to get a considerable portion of the food over to these German children. That was expected and normal. The children and aged women expected to get something, and we accepted it as normal that we help them.

In October 1945 when our regiment was in Berlin, we ran a rough study to determine how much of the food we received was going to the German population, and we figured that a regiment drawing rations for 2,000 was supplying most of the food for an additional 1,000 German civilians.

This had nothing to do with the ration the Army was issuing through the regular relief channels or the food they were getting on their ration books. This was what we received in the kitchen we did not absolutely need. The chocolate bars, packages from home, that they donated to the women and children living around where they happened to be, because they felt it was right and proper.

I feel, Mr. Chairman, that if you would call before you any of the commanding officers of any regiments that served in Europe, you would discover that is the universal situation. The American troops, when they got into Germany, decided that as individuals—they were soldiers, but Americans also—and they decided that as individuals that everyone in his own small way would do his little bit to help feed these people.

It was a universal movement, sir, because I have never heard of any place at all where the American troops refused to aid people living in that area.

The CHAIRMAN. Did you find the hunger more prevalent in Germany than you did in other places?

Mr. BOLD. We did, sir, because, for the most part, during the occupation, the regiment was in Berlin, and Berlin was the central point where they received German refugees from East Prussia and Silesia. I can say we did find the hunger was greatest in Berlin than in any other area we had seen.

The CHAIRMAN. All right. Thank you very much, sir.

Mr. BOLD. Thank you, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, is Mr. Schmidt here?

Mr. SCHMIDT. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. The Director of Foreign Funds.

Mr. SCHMIDT. I have with me Mr. Edward O'Flaherty, who is my special assistant in charge of handling relief operations.

The CHAIRMAN. Come forward, Mr. O'Flaherty.

Mr. SCHMIDT. And Mr. Alk.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you also come forward, please.

**STATEMENT OF ORVIS A. SCHMIDT, DIRECTOR OF FOREIGN FUNDS,
ACCOMPANIED BY I. G. ALK AND E. W. O'FLAHERTY**

The CHAIRMAN. You may answer questions alternately as you have the information and make such statement as you see fit.

Mr. SCHMIDT. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I have a very brief statement I would like to make which I think will advance the discussion.

At the present time licensing controls over trade with the enemy are being exercised by the Treasury Department pursuant to Sections 3 (a) and 5 (b) of the Trading with the Enemy Act and Executive Orders Nos. 8839, as amended, and 9193.

In respect to Italy, Roumania, Bulgaria, and Hungary, the Treasury Department, after consultation with the State Department, has issued general licenses under which the transactions covered by the legislative proposal may freely be effected, so long as blocked enemy funds are not utilized to finance the shipments.

Consequently, in so far as these countries are concerned, the Trading with the Enemy Act does not constitute a barrier to the shipment of relief supplies.

With respect to Germany and Japan, the general controls over trade and financial transactions are still applicable. However, the Treasury Department has the authority under the Trading with the Enemy Act to lift these restrictions either partially or in the entirety and it is prepared to issue appropriate licenses covering the shipment of relief of supplies to these areas whenever the United States agencies charged with the responsibility for formulating and administering occupation policies determine that such shipments should be permitted.

Senator EASTLAND. Right there, what is General Clay's request?

Mr. SCHMIDT. I understand General Clay has recently, within the last week or so, said that the time is now ready when he feels that further relaxations can be made. Possibly the shipment, as I recall, of relief parcels not exceeding 15 pounds.

Now, we were consulted when that was obtained. We gave full concurrence.

Senator EASTLAND. You gave full concurrence with some reservations.

Mr. SCHMIDT. That is not the way I understand it.

Mr. O'FLAHERTY. May I reply.

Mr. SCHMIDT. Certainly.

Mr. O'FLAHERTY. We were consulted with respect to this program——

The CHAIRMAN. By whom?

Mr. O'FLAHERTY. By the War Department, Colonel Tucker of the Civil Affairs Division, to the extent that he asked our clearance on a cable to be sent to General Clay in reply to the cable in which General Clay first raised the question, and which cable spelled out in some detail the type of program which the interested agencies of the Government other than the Treasury Department feel should be put into operation at this time.

The cable was drafted in the State Department, I assume, and we indicated that we had no objections to the program as outlined.

Senator EASTLAND. That was 15 pounds to a relative that a relative in this country could ship over there?

Mr. O'FLAHERTY. Yes, sir.

Senator EASTLAND. And also an accompanying package of 15 pounds for some destitute person.

Mr. O'FLAHERTY. Yes, sir.

Senator EASTLAND. The Treasury Department has approved that?

Mr. SCHMIDT. We have indicated approval.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you approved it so it can go forward?

Mr. SCHMIDT. Yes, certainly; but you see, what you have to do is work out the machinery so the stuff does not lay on some wharf and rot.

Senator EASTLAND. That is the military government's responsibility?

Mr. SCHMIDT. That is very true.

Senator EASTLAND. Not yours.

Mr. SCHMIDT. That is true. When they say they are ready for it to go it goes.

The CHAIRMAN. Excuse me, but it looks to me like the hungry people are ready right now.

Mr. SCHMIDT. May I finish my statement?

Senator EASTLAND. Right while we are on that, it looks to me as if we should bring the facts out.

Mr. SCHMIDT. Certainly.

Senator EASTLAND. You say the Treasury has always been willing, when the proper authorities requested it——

Mr. SCHMIDT. That is right.

Senator EASTLAND. Is General Eisenhower a proper authority?

Mr. SCHMIDT. General Eisenhower does not speak to us, sir. He tells the War Department.

Senator EASTLAND. Is it not a fact that General Eisenhower requested food over there for 2,000 calories a day?

Mr. SCHMIDT. Well, sir, I am not in a position to know all the facts, but I would assume that something like that would be handled

by the War Department, and the supplying of that food would probably be, in the first instance, handled by their shipping supplies, and I might say that we have no control over any shipment shipped by the Government, by the Army, by governmental agencies.

Senator EASTLAND. That is right, but for private relief, now, the Treasury did have for reopening the mail?

Mr. SCHMIDT. We have the technical control in that. We are administering the particular regulations that prohibit it.

Senator EASTLAND. I have this information, and I want to know whether it is accurate or not. The mails were reopened March 1.

Mr. SCHMIDT. April 1.

Senator EASTLAND. Before that time, the War Department and the State Department desired to reopen the mail to central Europe. The Treasury Department refused, and the State Department threatened then to come out with the War Department and tell the American people that they thought it should be, but that the Treasury Department was blocking it. Is that true or false?

Mr. SCHMIDT. Decidedly not true, sir.

Senator EASTLAND. Then very high officials in the State Department are misleading us, if that is not true, because they tell us that.

Mr. SCHMIDT. At that time, when we were requested permission for resumption of mail, we raised certain questions. We said, "Is censorship in adequate shape?" We have certain responsibilities, to assure that German assets here are adequately guarded, and that German assets elsewhere are not further hidden.

Senator EASTLAND. Of course, those are minor matters. Mail and shipping relief, food, over there is important.

Mr. SCHMIDT. Once it was determined that the mail should be opened, necessary instructions were permitted.

The Treasury Department has no power to override other agencies.

Senator EASTLAND. Well, I know you had to agree to it. Let us be fair. All we want are the facts.

Mr. SCHMIDT. Certainly.

Senator EASTLAND. And I know that is all you want to give.

The statement, then, that it took a threat from the State and War Departments to make an announcement that they desired to reopen the mail and the Treasury Department blocked it, is not true?

Mr. SCHMIDT. That is not true.

Senator EASTLAND. All right.

Mr. SCHMIDT. Let us see now. I believe I was reading along in here, saying that under Presidential directive, these agencies are the War and State Departments.

Once a policy relating to any aspect of trade with Germany or Japan has been determined by these agencies, the Treasury Department issues whatever licenses may be required to effectuate such policy. In this way there is complete coordination in working out integrated policies with respect to Germany and Japan.

The Treasury Department has already issued a number of special licenses covering the forwarding of relief supplies such as food, clothing, and medicine for general distribution in Germany.

The CHAIRMAN. To whom have those been issued?

Mr. SCHMIDT. The primary one, and the most important, is the license to the combined organization commonly known as CRALOG.

Senator EASTLAND. That is the 2,000 tons a month?

Mr. SCHMIDT. We had nothing to say about that.

Senator EASTLAND. But I say, that was the amount?

Mr. SCHMIDT. Yes; that is correct, sir.

These include a license to a combined organization commonly known as CRALOG to engage in all transactions incident to the shipment and distribution of relief supplies in the American zone in Germany. The Treasury Department has been advised by the War and State Departments that a program is now being developed for the forwarding of individual food parcels to Germany, and these agencies have been advised that a license would be issued to cover any program of this nature that might be formulated.

In respect to Japan, plans are now being made for the forwarding of relief supplies for general distribution in Japan. As soon as the Treasury is advised that a program is agreed upon, the Treasury will issue the appropriate license.

Under present procedures it is possible for the responsible Government agencies to coordinate the relief programs for Germany and Japan with other necessary operations in those areas. The Trading With the Enemy Act restrictions, as administered by the Treasury, do not constitute a barrier to the execution of these programs but, on the contrary, give the Government a means of control necessary to the orderly development and execution of coordinated programs. Under these circumstances, the Treasury is of the view that the proposed legislation should not be enacted.

It should also be pointed out that as yet no procedures have been established for the financing of private trade with Germany and Japan. The existing German and Japanese assets in this country are being vested by the Alien Property Custodian and are not available for the financing of relief shipments to these countries. Consequently, in so far as it is the intent of the proposed legislation to bring about private sales of relief supplies to persons in Germany and Japan, it would appear that this measure alone will not accomplish this purpose.

Senator EASTLAND. Private sales of relief supplies?

Mr. SCHMIDT. Yes. The bill made mention of sale, I believe.

Mr. ALK. Yes. The bill provides for the donation, sale or other distribution.

Mr. SCHMIDT. It would appear this measure will not accomplish the purpose.

The CHAIRMAN. Why have you granted a license to Italy, using that for illustration, and not to Germany? They were enemies and there has been no peace consummated.

Mr. SCHMIDT. Senator McCarran, the case of Italy, Italy was liberated substantially earlier than Germany, and accordingly, some time ago, the authorities on the spot informed us that they thought the time ready to permit relaxation in those controls.

If you check back you will find that the first relaxations were, I think, purely for sending non-illustrated post cards, and then as time went on and people on the spot had a chance to develop controls further, they did advise us to make additional relaxations. Additional relaxations were gradually made. They finally were able to get the channels open for financial remittance.

Senator EASTLAND. What about Bulgaria and Roumania?

Mr. SCHMIDT. In that case also——

Senator EASTLAND. We have no authorities on the spot there, do we?

Mr. SCHMIDT. In that case, they were governmental authorities in control.

Senator EASTLAND. Who? We had no governmental authorities in control.

Mr. SCHMIDT. No.

Senator EASTLAND. The Russians asked us?

Mr. SCHMIDT. Well, we were just informed that the circumstances were such——

The CHAIRMAN. Who informed you?

Mr. SCHMIDT. Our actions are taken all in connection with the State Department and the War Department.

The CHAIRMAN. Who informed you?

Senator EASTLAND. As to Bulgaria and Roumania.

Mr. ALK. If I may be permitted to speak here, with respect to the satellite enemy countries, the Treasury, at various times, had consulted the State Department with respect to the types of controls which should be exercised under the Trading with the Enemy Act with respect to those areas.

In consultation with the State Department, it was then determined that there would be no necessity for exercising controls over current transactions.

Basically, that was a decision in foreign affairs which was made by the State Department.

We ask governmental policy in that respect.

The CHAIRMAN. The same with reference to Yugoslavia?

Mr. ALK. Yugoslavia was merely a technical enemy country, an occupied area, and in accordance with the general policies which the Treasury Department has been following since the beginning of the war, as soon as a country has been liberated, we, of course, take immediate steps to relax our controls.

The CHAIRMAN. That is the only explanation you have of the matter?

Mr. SCHMIDT. That is the explanation, Senator.

The CHAIRMAN. I say, that is the only way you have of explaining.

Senator EASTLAND. You say you are formulating a policy for shipment of relief to Germany?

Mr. SCHMIDT. We did not say we were, but one is being formulated.

Senator EASTLAND. By whom?

Mr. SCHMIDT. Mr. O'Flaherty is in close touch with the authorities.

Mr. O'FLAHERTY. We are prepared to implement the policy, but not to formulate it.

Senator EASTLAND. You have no agreement yet?

Mr. O'FLAHERTY. We are simply waiting for the War Department and State Department to indicate what program is to be approved by the governmental authorities responsible. As soon as we are advised of the necessary license——

Senator EASTLAND. You have the statement from the War Department, do you not?

Mr. O'FLAHERTY. The War Department, in answer to General Clay's cable, sent back a longer cable in which they outlined a pro-

gram which had been worked out, apparently in conjunction with the President's War Relief Control Board and the Department of State.

The CHAIRMAN. Can we see that? Is that available for us?

Mr. O'FLAHERTY. Sir, the radio—the copy of the radiogram which we received, of course, came from the War Department, and I think that we would much prefer, if the War Department would arrange for the radio. I think it would be somewhat improper for us to make it available inasmuch as it is a War Department radio which was furnished us.

The CHAIRMAN. I do not care where we get it. We want it.

Senator EASTLAND. Who wrote this statement?

Mr. SCHMIDT. I wrote it.

Senator EASTLAND. What is your name, sir?

Mr. SCHMIDT. My name is Schmidt, sir, and I am director of the Foreign Funds Control.

The CHAIRMAN. Who prepared that statement; you prepared that?

Mr. SCHMIDT. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Why did you point to some one else when you say "yes, sir"?

Mr. SCHMIDT. I am saying the three of us worked it out together. They prepared the draft for me.

The CHAIRMAN. You are the director?

Mr. SCHMIDT. I am director. I prepared it. I take full responsibility.

The CHAIRMAN. Why do you not say you prepared it?

Senator EASTLAND. These are your personal views on the matter?

Mr. SCHMIDT. Yes. Not only my personal view, but they are the views adhered to within the Treasury Department.

Senator EASTLAND. Still, it is your personal view?

Mr. SCHMIDT. If you want it that way.

Senator EASTLAND. You have not discussed it with the Secretary of the Treasury?

Mr. ALK. Well, sir, these are the policies——

The CHAIRMAN. Just a moment.

Senator EASTLAND. This gentleman is capable of answering.

Mr. SCHMIDT. I am representing the Secretary of the Treasury.

Senator EASTLAND. I asked you if this statement had been submitted to the Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. SCHMIDT. The Secretary of the Treasury happened to be out of town today, as you know.

Senator EASTLAND. I did not know that, but it has not been submitted to him; is that true or false?

Mr. SCHMIDT. To him, personally; that is true.

Senator EASTLAND. How long has he been out of town?

Mr. SCHMIDT. I believe he left this morning.

Senator EASTLAND. Well, you had this bill several days?

Mr. SCHMIDT. Yes, sir.

Senator EASTLAND. You have had every opportunity to submit it to him.

Mr. ALK. Could I interpolate there?

The CHAIRMAN. Just a moment. Just a moment. We are talking to the head of a departmental agency.

Mr. SCHMIDT. Well, the bill has been thoroughly explored not only with me but with general counsel.

Senator EASTLAND. Still, it had not been submitted to the Secretary of the Treasury.

What I am trying to get at, this is your view as a departmental head instead of the position of the Treasury?

When nobody could fix the Treasury policy but the Secretary.

Mr. SCHMIDT. No, sir. I do not think so.

This is the view of the Treasury Department, and it is the one I am sure the Secretary would agree with.

Senator EASTLAND. You are sure, but he has not agreed.

Mr. SCHMIDT. He has not had this particular draft submitted to him.

Senator EASTLAND. Have you discussed it with him?

Mr. SCHMIDT. He knows the policy we are following.

Senator EASTLAND. Have you discussed this bill with him?

Mr. SCHMIDT. This particular bill?

Senator EASTLAND. Yes.

Mr. SCHMIDT. No, sir; I have not.

Senator EASTLAND. All right.

The CHAIRMAN. That is all.

Senator EASTLAND. I think, Mr. Chairman, that I would like to say this, that people are starving to death over there; suffering that has not been equaled in modern history, and it is my opinion from these hearings and from the statements of the War Department, that departments of this Government are to blame for it, and I think it is certainly necessary to pass this bill and pass it immediately and not take chances on a departmental decision.

The CHAIRMAN. If we do not get any better advice than we have received from this department here, now, we will be very hard up for advice.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there anyone else here to be heard?

Mr. WHATLEY. Yes, I am here.

The CHAIRMAN. State your name and your place of residence, and your business, occupation or profession, if any.

**STATEMENT OF DAVID WHATLEY, 1717 G ST. NW.,
WASHINGTON, D. C.**

Mr. WHATLEY. David Whatley, of Washington, D. C. I am in general practice, and representing no organization. For that reason I am grateful for the time you have granted me to speak primarily to the international law aspects of the question which I believe have not been touched upon.

But may I be permitted, before getting into that, to concur very heartily in the statement just made by Senator Eastland, who is just incidentally I find myself in agreement with, but whose position on this point is so profound and statesmanlike that I wish to commend his diligence, yours and the other few Senators who have taken such deep personal interest in this one of the greatest of all moral problems.

I want to compare the situation, the Senate and the Congress finds itself in, if I may, in connection with a similar human moral problem that was bruited about by the city here for considerably over 2 years, that involving the lives of many millions of children in the occupied countries of Europe.

You will recall that when we sought for a year's time to get some action before the executive department in that regard, failing that we came to the Congress, and after presenting the complete issue to the Senate and House Foreign Relations Committees, we obtained the unanimous vote of both houses, and the unanimous vote in both committees.

In spite of all of those efforts, however, the executive department was never moved to take any action until a few days before VE-day, when Mr. Stettinius finally obtained the concurrence, I understand, of the British Government in that regard, but at that time it was too late.

I ask your indulgence in diverting that far from the point at issue to emphasize the proposal I have made before as many committees as possible, and I urge you, sir, to set up in Congress a joint legislative executive council on foreign affairs, on occupational affairs of enemy countries, if it should be that particular thing, in order to keep at all times your figures on the various tremendous and complex ramifications of these problems involved.

Your individuals, the Senators, do not have, of course, the time individually to pursue these investigations, and you must rely upon an agency of your own, such an agency I think does not now exist and this as much as many of these other things indicates the extreme gravity of the situation and the extreme need.

As to the international law aspect, may I point to your attention the general principle of international law that is often overlooked, that a whole people shall not be made to suffer, shall not be punished in retribution or retaliation for the offenses or illegal acts of a small minority? That has its basis in the moral law that gave our own Constitution its birth, and that was the dominating force behind the development of all international law.

That particular provision is written into the Geneva Convention of which we are a part, that our policies in regard to shipment of relief supplies to Germany is only one aspect of a general over-all policy of the thing against the whole people of Germany in punishment for the sins of the small minority, that the whole population was absolutely unable to affect.

Senator EASTLAND. I agree with you the crimes of nazism in Germany were terrible, but we certainly could not hold the entire German people responsible for that. If we followed that doctrine, we could not send relief supplies to Russia, because the crimes of the Communist regime in Russia have been as great crimes as the Hitler regime in Germany, but I think there have been more wholesale murders in Russia, more wholesale murders committed by the Communist regime in Russia than by an government in modern history.

Mr. WHATLEY. If we are entirely consistent in that point of view of vengeance against the whole people.

Senator EASTLAND. Certainly we could not cooperate with the Russian people.

Mr. WHATLEY. Nor should we ourselves as free citizens with the right of freedom of speech all through the war, not also be held guilty for the acts of our military in indiscriminately and casually taking the lives of hundreds of thousands of innocent civilians by burning them alive with fire bombs.

May I say too, Mr. Chairman, in that connection, that it seems most unfortunate to me that the inadequacies, maladministration, by UNRRA may have been permitted to obscure the central issues involved here. I am aware of the fact as every American citizen is that they have not been able to secure entire cooperation from some of their member governments, but that I believe is going forward, and I believe it is being rectified in as most forthright way by Mr. LaGuardia.

In connection with the question raised as to our contribution, I believe I might be able to clear up the point on that.

Our contribution which we have pledged to UNRRA is approximately 72 percent of the total amount pledged. The amount which we have actually made available to UNRRA to date, however, would be considerably less than that. We have made available so far only 2,100,000,000 of the 2,700,000,000, which we have pledged. Only Canada and the United Kingdom, among the larger contributors, have made their contribution available in full. And Russia, of course, never was contemplated; it was never contemplated, I mean, that Russia would ever make any contribution to the supply of UNRRA, it being an invaded country as was France, Holland, and Belgium.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much.

Senator EASTLAND. Thank you, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there anyone else who cares to be heard on this matter?

Mr. O'Connor has not made himself known here. We looked for his presence. Is there anyone else whom the members of the committee would like to hear, anyone from the State Department or anyone from the Treasury Department that you care to hear, Senators?

Senator EASTLAND. I understand the State Department reported they would have a report ready by Monday. I care nothing in the world about it. I understand it was directed to one point, and that was the provision for the sale of relief supplies. It is in the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. Very well. Do you care to be heard?

Mr. KLINGELHOEFER. I was heard this morning. I would like to ask one question in connection with this bill. I wish to know or would like to ask whether this bill provides for the easing of some of those licenses.

The CHAIRMAN. Provides for what?

Mr. KLINGELHOEFER. The easing of some of those restrictions in obtaining licenses in our relief work. We have found great handicaps that practically every different commodity, American Friends Service Committee has to obtain a special license. We want to prepare packages, for instance, and it requires three licenses; one is granted for food, for clothes, and extra license is required for soap; another license is required for sewing utensils, such as needles and thread. Now, we had to abandon our plan to make that as the Quakers desire to have it. I was wondering whether provision is made to ease such restrictions.

The CHAIRMAN. He wants to know if this eases the securing of licenses to send over certain commodities, such as needles and thread, soap, and the like. Is that right?

Mr. KLINGELHOEFER. No license for soap.

Senator WHEELER. If that passes you will not have to have a license.

The CHAIRMAN. This gives you carte blanc to send anything from a private individual here to a private individual over there.

Senator EASTLAND. Or through a relief organization; it permits any relief organization to do it.

The CHAIRMAN. That is right.

Senator WHEELER. What was the reason of the Treasury Department for being against the bill?

The CHAIRMAN. If you ask me, I would say no reason. Perhaps Senator Eastland would say differently.

Senator EASTLAND. I could not see it.

The CHAIRMAN. I have a telegram which I will read.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Understand there is a hearing today before your committee which asked to recommend the sending of food packages to Germany. My people came to Wisconsin in 1842. I have no known relatives in Germany but I have friends to whom I would send packages. There can't be any objection to allowing a limited number of packages sent, say a package of 25 pounds a month per person. The United States Government would be under no expense. The sender would furnish the food and pay the postage or express. This would save millions upon millions of little babies that are going to starve or are starving now in Germany. I sincerely hope that the committee unanimously will recommend the sending of packaged clothes. Christian civilization is at stake.

J. P. BEUSCHER.

The CHAIRMAN. The committee will now go into executive session. (At 3 p. m., the committee proceeded to executive session.)

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DIGEST OF
CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS
OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
Legislative Reports and Service Section
(For Department staff only)

Issued April 30, 1946
For actions of April 29, 1946
79th-2nd, No. 78

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HIGHLIGHTS: Sen. Capper criticized Secretary Anderson's 30-cent-bonus plan on wheat and corn. Senate passed bill to amend Trading With Enemy Act to permit shipment of relief supplies. Senate Committee reported bill to decrease U.S. debt limit.

SENATE

1. GRAIN SHORTAGE. Sen. Capper, Kans., criticized Secretary Anderson's order authorizing the Department to pay a 30¢ bonus on wheat and corn, stating, "I do not believe it is a healthy thing, to say the least, for the Government itself to carry on what comes very close to being black-market operations in grains, in the name of world charity" (p. 4260).
2. PRICE CONTROL. Sen. Capper, Kans., inserted a Kansas Livestock Association letter urging that the Senate accept the OPA extension bill as it came from the House, particularly in regard to the amendments removing subsidies on livestock and meat and price ceilings on agricultural commodities (pp. 4260-1).
3. FOREIGN RELIEF. Passed as reported S. 2101, to amend the Trading With the Enemy Act to permit shipment of relief supplies (p. 4291). This bill was reported with amendments earlier in the day (S. Rept. 1262) (p. 4258).
4. PUBLIC DEBT. The Finance Committee reported with amendment S. 1760, to decrease the debt limit from \$300,000,000,000 to \$275,000,000,000 (S. Rept. 1261) (p. 4258).
5. BRITISH LOAN. Continued debate on S. J. Res. 138, to authorize the loan to Great Britain (pp. 4259-60, 4263-90).
6. SCHOOL-LUNCH PROGRAM. Sen. Tunnell, Del., inserted a Wilmington (Del.) Fraternal Order of Eagles resolution favoring Federal aid for the school-lunch program (pp. 4257-8).
7. FISHERIES. Received an Alaska Legislature memorial urging appropriations to investigate fishery possibilities in the Nome area of the Bering Sea (p. 4257).
8. SURPLUS PROPERTY. Sen. Wiley, Wis., charged that the War Assets Administration has failed to "fulfill the law (Surplus Property Act) in acting upon veterans' and schools' priorities for buying Government surplus" and inserted a Republican News article on the subject (pp. 4262-3).
9. PULASKI'S DAY. The Judiciary Committee reported without amendment H.J. Res. 304,

to authorize the President to proclaim Oct. 11, 1946, General Pulaski's Memorial Day (S. Rept. 1264) (p. 4258).

HOUSE

NOT IN SESSION. Next meeting Tues., April 30.

BILLS INTRODUCED

10. R.F.C. S. J. Res. 156, by Sen. Wagner, N.Y., to extend the succession, lending powers, and the functions of the RFC to June 30, 1952. To Banking and Currency Committee. Remarks of author (p. 4259).

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

11. FOREIGN RELIEF. Sen. Cordon, Oreg., inserted Father Heibel's (Portland, Oreg.) letter urging that charitable organizations be allowed to send packages of food and medicine to Austria and Germany (p. A2499).
12. PRICE CONTROL. Sen. Magnuson, Wash., inserted a Seattle Star editorial, "We Don't Believe you Want OPA Really Ruined" (pp. A2499-500).

COMMITTEE HEARINGS Released by G.P.O.

13. SECOND DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1946. H. R. 5890. Senate Appropriations Committee.

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For supplemental information and copies of legislative material referred to, call Ext. 4654, or send to Room 113 Adm. Arrangements may be made to be kept advised, routinely, of developments on any particular bill.

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Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 79th CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION

Vol. 92

WASHINGTON, MONDAY, APRIL 29, 1946

No. 78

House of Representatives

The House was not in session today. Its next meeting will be held on Tuesday, April 30, 1946, at 12 o'clock noon.

Senate

MONDAY, APRIL 29, 1946

(Legislative day of Tuesday, March 5, 1946)

The Senate met at 12 o'clock meridian, on the expiration of the recess.

Rabbi Norman Gerstenfeld, minister, Washington Hebrew Congregation, Washington, D. C., offered the following prayer:

O Heavenly Father, we meet this hour in a world trembling on the edge of chaos, a world moving rapidly downward into the anarchy of a ghastly morrow that will sweep like a tidal wave out of the impenitent evil of the Old World to engulf our own homes and burden the future of this blessed land with new tragedy and tyranny to curse the generations to come. Open Thou our eyes so that we can see the duty that rests upon us in this hour. Clear Thou from our hearts the self-righteousness that would blind us to our own failings. Make us to understand that we, too, by our own default, were responsible for the weakening of the peace that permitted the bloody holocaust of evil to capture the high places of mankind. Guide us in this hour so that we do not fail the hope of the morrow for which the bleeding torso of a crucified humanity now prays. Strengthen Thou our souls so that we will now arise to our full duty, as the chosen instruments of high purpose of a free people, so that we will help save our land from the backwash of chaos that will now come if we do not press forward to bring the fruits of victory to the foot of an altar of a new covenant of justice and peace; for Thine must now be the kingdom, the power, and the glory. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. BARKLEY, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of the calendar day Friday, April 26, 1946, was dispensed with, and the Journal was approved.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

Mr. THOMAS of Utah. Mr. President, due to a long-standing appointment, I have to be out of Washington for some days. I therefore ask unanimous consent to be excused from the Senate after Wednesday of this week, to be back by the following Monday.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, leave is granted the Senator from Utah.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT— APPROVAL OF BILL

Messages in writing from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Miller, one of his secretaries, and he announced that on April 27, 1946, the President had approved and signed the act (S. 1310) for the relief of Saunders Wholesale, Inc.

PETITIONS

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the following petitions, which were referred, as indicated:

A joint memorial of the Legislature of the Territory of Alaska; to the Committee on Appropriations:

"House Joint Memorial 8

"To the Congress of the United States; Hon. Julius A. Krug, Secretary of the Interior; the Alaska Fish and Wildlife Service; and Hon. E. L. Bartlett, Delegate to Congress from Alaska:

"Your memorialist, the Legislature of the Territory of Alaska, respectfully represents that:

"Whereas expansion of Alaska's fishery is vitally important to the development of the Territory; and

"Whereas the Fish and Wildlife Service, upon request of the Alaska Development Board, recently instituted a preliminary investigation of the fishery possibilities of the Bering Sea in the Nome area, in connection with which A. W. Anderson, Chief, Division

of Commercial Fisheries, and C. V. Carlson, fishery engineer, personally studied the situation and rendered a favorable report; and

"Whereas provisions of said report included a recommendation that an 80-foot vessel be built and equipped to carry out a 3-year survey in the premises:

"Now, therefore, your memorialist, the Legislature of the Territory of Alaska, in extraordinary session assembled, respectfully urges that Congress appropriate sufficient money for the United States Fish and Wildlife Service to build such boat and carry out such survey.

"And your memorialist will ever pray."

A letter in the nature of a petition from F. Tom-Pee-Saw, of Parsons, Kans., relating to the claims of the various Indian tribes against the British Commonwealth as set out under the provisions of articles 4 and 5 of the treaty of July 4, 1805; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

A petition of sundry Filipino students of the University of Michigan and their American friends, praying for the enactment of legislation granting Filipino veterans full benefits of the GI bill of rights; to the Committee on Finance.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR SCHOOL LUNCHES

Mr. TUNNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to present for appropriate reference and to have printed in the RECORD a resolution adopted by Wilmington Aerie, No. 74, Fraternal Order of Eagles, Wilmington, Del., favoring Federal appropriations to the States for school lunches.

There being no objection, the resolution was received, referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

FRATERNAL ORDER OF EAGLES,
WILMINGTON AERIE, No. 74,
Wilmington, Del.

HON. JAMES M. TUNNELL, Sr.,
Senate Building, Washington, D. C.:
Whereas there is now pending in Congress legislation which would provide annual Fed-

eral appropriations to the States for school lunches, and which would place Federal school-lunch aid on a permanent basis; and Whereas the Fraternal Order of Eagles has sought to improved child health, and has advocated as a major part of a child-health program school lunches for every community; and

Whereas there are many States and communities which are unwilling or unable to provide school lunches, with the result that children, through no fault of their own, are denied adequate nourishment; and

Whereas in many communities mothers are not fully informed on the preparation of wholesome meals, or are too many to prepare sustaining school lunches; and

Whereas surveys have disclosed that a major cause of juvenile delinquency is malnutrition and ill health of children, and the Fraternal Order of Eagles has waged long and unceasing warfare on juvenile delinquency, regarding measures to improve the general health of children a potent weapon in this battle; and

Whereas properly prepared and nutritious food for school children is essential to health, happiness, and good grades, and does contribute to the well-being of America's future citizens and the general welfare of the Nation itself; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That Wilmington Aerie of the Fraternal Order of Eagles herewith endorses the principle of pending school-lunch appropriations legislation; be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to President Harry S. Truman, the United States Senators from Delaware, and the Congressman of this district.

THOMAS F. WALSH, Jr.,
Worthy President.

Attest:

WM. F. HAYES,
Secretary.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. BYRD, from the Committee on Finance:

S. 1760. A bill to decrease the debt limit of the United States from \$300,000,000,000 to \$275,000,000,000; with an amendment (Rept. No. 1261).

By Mr. EASTLAND, from the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. 2101. A bill to amend the Trading With the Enemy Act, as amended, to permit the shipment of relief supplies; with amendments (Rept. No. 1262).

By Mr. McCARRAN, from the Committee on the Judiciary:

H. R. 5317. A bill to amend the act establishing the Hot Springs National Park; without amendment (Rept. No. 1263); and

H. J. Res. 304. Joint resolution authorizing the President of the United States of America to proclaim October 11, 1946, General Pulaski's Memorial Day for the observance and commemoration of the death of Brig. Gen. Casimir Pulaski; without amendment (Rept. No. 1264).

BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTION INTRODUCED

Bills and a joint resolution were introduced, read the first time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mr. THOMAS of Utah:

S. 2120. A bill to amend the act of February 5, 1917, as amended by the act of June 28, 1940, providing for the deportation of undesirable aliens; to the Committee on Immigration.

By Mr. MURDOCK:

S. 2121. A bill for the relief of Herman Ernst Grimeisen and Cecile Grimeisen; to the Committee on Immigration.

By Mr. RUSSELL:

S. 2122. A bill to facilitate the admission into the United States of the alien fiancées or fiancés of members of the armed forces of the United States; to the Committee on Immigration.

By Mr. BUTLER:

S. 2123. A bill for the relief of Lizzie Reynolds, administratrix of the estate of Grace Reynolds, deceased; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. MCFARLAND (for himself and Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado):

S. 2124. A bill providing for an increase of and continuance of payment of compensation or pension to a child of a deceased World War I or II veteran during education or training; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. HOEY:

S. 2125. A bill to amend the act entitled "An act to establish a code of law for the District of Columbia," approved March 3, 1901, and the acts amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

(Mr. HATCH (by request) introduced Senate bill (S. 2126) to provide for the disposal of materials or resources on the public lands of the United States which are under the exclusive jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior, which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys, and appears under a separate heading.)

By Mr. ELLENDER (by request):

S. 2127. A bill to create an Evacuation Claims Commission under the general supervision of the Secretary of the Interior, and to provide for the powers, duties, and functions thereof, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Claims.

(Mr. WAGNER introduced S. J. Res. 156, to extend the succession, lending powers, and the functions of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, which was referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency, and appears under a separate heading.)

DISPOSAL OF CERTAIN MATERIALS OR RESOURCES ON PUBLIC LANDS

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, by request of the Secretary of the Interior I ask unanimous consent to introduce for appropriate reference a bill to provide for the disposal of materials or resources on the public lands, and I request consent to have printed in the RECORD a letter addressed to the President of the Senate from the Secretary of the Interior recommending the enactment of the bill.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the bill will be received and appropriately referred, and, without objection, the letter will be printed in the RECORD.

The bill (S. 2126) to provide for the disposal of materials or resources on the public lands of the United States which are under the exclusive jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys.

The letter from the Secretary of the Interior, presented by Mr. HATCH, is as follows:

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., April 9, 1946.
Hon. KENNETH McKELLAR,
President of the Senate.

MY DEAR SENATOR McKELLAR: There is enclosed for consideration of the Congress, a proposed bill "to provide for the disposal of materials or resources on the public lands of the United States which are under the exclusive jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior."

I request that this proposed bill be referred to the appropriate committee for consideration and recommend its enactment.

The proposed bill is designed to place in the form of permanent legislation authority to dispose of materials and resources on public lands substantially similar to the temporary authorization of the act of September 27, 1944 (58 Stat. 745, 50 U. S. C. App. secs. 1601-1603). The latter act will expire by its terms "at the cessation of hostilities in the present war as determined by the President by proclamation or the Congress by concurrent resolution."

The proposed bill would authorize the Secretary of the Interior to dispose of sand, stone, gravel, vegetation, timber and other materials or resources on the public lands under his exclusive jurisdiction, with the exception of national parks, national monuments, or Indian lands, if such disposal is not otherwise expressly authorized or prohibited by law and if he finds that such disposal would not be detrimental to the public interest. Thus, the bill would not interfere with or impair the operation of the mining laws in any respect.

Disposition of materials and resources would be limited to quantities the value of which shall not exceed \$15,000. The payment of adequate compensation would be required. Where the appraised value of the material or resource exceed \$1,000, it would be disposed of only to the highest responsible qualified bidder by competitive bidding and after publication in a newspaper of general circulation in the county in which it is located. Where the appraised value is \$1,000 or less it would be disposed of upon such notice and in such manner as the Secretary may prescribe. An annual report to the Congress of dispositions under the bill would be required.

There is an urgent need for express permanent legislation of this nature which would authorize the disposition of these materials and resources with due regard for the principles of resource protection and proper land utilization.

There has been and will be a consistent demand for green, live, and standing timber, sand, stone, gravel, and other materials and resources, the disposal of which is not expressly authorized or prohibited by law. Thus, for example, this Department has received many requests from lumber manufacturers for permission to remove live timber which is not susceptible of management under a sustained yield program under the act of March 29, 1944 (58 Stat. 132, 16 U. S. C., secs. 583-583i). It has also received numerous requests from railroad companies for permission to take stone, which is not of such quality or quantity as to permit its acquisition under the mining laws, for use in repair, maintenance and construction of railroad bridges, abutments, and rights-of-way. But, apart from temporary war legislation, there is no express authority to dispose of such timber and stone other than to dispose of the title to the land containing such materials under the obsolete stone and timber laws. (Act of June 3, 1878, 20 Stat. 89, 43 U. S. C., secs. 311-313, as amended.) Disposals of lands in this fashion, however, have resulted in a waste not only of timber and stone, but also the soil and other resources of the areas affected, and are contrary to the Government's established policy of resource conservation on the public domain.

Again, this Department has received applications to acquire sand and gravel, which are not of such quality or quantity as to be subject to the mining laws, from counties and towns for use in road construction or maintenance on non-Federal aid highways and from construction companies for use in making cement. Requests have also been received for permission to tap trees for turpentine, and to acquire yucca, scrub pine, mesquite, and other vegetation for the purpose of providing such diversified products as splints and other wood substitutes, rope, twine, burlap, disinfectants, and candy.

conference report, so we will have killed one-half a bird with three stones again.

Mr. BARKLEY. I regret that situation, and if the Senator from Maine were present I would suggest that instead of beginning at 12 o'clock we begin consideration of the report at 2 or 3 o'clock. If that could be done I would be agreeable to it. But inasmuch as the Senator from Maine is returning tomorrow from an absence from the Senate which he said was unavoidable, I do not feel that we should postpone consideration again.

Mr. TYDINGS. I am not blaming the majority leader, who is doing the very best he can under circumstances beyond his control, but I was hoping that some Senator on the other side could put into effect the suggestion he has made.

Mr. BARKLEY. I hope that the necessity for changing the date of the conference in the War Department will not result in any lapse in the effort of both the Department and the Senators to get some money back into the Treasury.

PERMISSION TO SHIP RELIEF SUPPLIES TO PERSONS IN FORMER ENEMY COUNTRIES

Mr. EASTLAND. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed immediately to consider Senate bill 2101, to amend the Trading With the Enemy Act, as amended, to permit the shipment of relief supplies.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Reserving the right to object, I should like to have an explanation of the proposed legislation.

Mr. EASTLAND. The bill authorizes private relief agencies to ship food parcels and medicines into Japan, Austria, and Germany where it is necessary to do so in order to relieve starvation and suffering. It has been requested by General Clay. It has been requested by various organizations, by the Friends—that is, the Quakers—by numerous charitable organizations, and by the general who is in charge of the food-procurement policy of the Army.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 2101) to amend the Trading With the Enemy Act, as amended, to permit the shipment of relief supplies, which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary with amendments, on page 1, line 6, after "Sec." to strike out "32"; and in line 10, before the word "donate", to strike out "sell", so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Trading With the Enemy Act, as amended, is amended by adding the following new section at the end thereof:

"Sec. —. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of this act, it shall be lawful, at any time after the date of cessation of hostilities with any country with which the United States is at war, for any person in the United States to donate, or otherwise dispose of to, and to transport or deliver to, any person in such country any article or articles (including food, clothing, and medicine) intended to be used solely to relieve human suffering.

"(b) As used in this section—

"(1) the term 'person' means any individual, partnership, association, company, or other unincorporated body of individuals, or corporation or body politic;

"(2) with respect to any country with which the United States was at war on January 1, 1946, the term 'date of cessation of hostilities' shall mean the date of enactment of this act;

"(3) with respect to any other war the term 'date of cessation of hostilities' shall mean the date specified by proclamation of the President or by a concurrent resolution of the two Houses of Congress, whichever is the earlier."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

Mr. BARKLEY. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. HOEY in the chair) laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations, which were referred to the appropriate committees.

(For nominations this day received, see the end of Senate proceedings.)

EXECUTIVE REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following favorable reports of nominations were submitted:

By Mr. WALSH, from the Committee on Finance:

Sundry candidates for appointment and promotion in the Regular Corps of the United States Public Health Service.

By Mr. McCARRAN, from the Committee on the Judiciary:

Samuel B. Kemp, of Hawaii, to be chief justice of the supreme court, Territory of Hawaii.

By Mr. McKELLAR, from the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads:

Sundry postmasters.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If there be no further reports of committees, the clerk will state the nominations on the Executive Calendar.

GOVERNOR OF THE VIRGIN ISLANDS— NOMINATION PASSED OVER

The legislative clerk read the nomination of William H. Hastie to be Governor of the Virgin Islands, which nomination had previously been passed over.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President—

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I understand that the Senator from Louisiana desires to have this nomination passed over again. I hope we may have action on it without much further delay.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nomination will be passed over.

FOREIGN SERVICE

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Lowell C. Pinkerton to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Iraq.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

POSTMASTERS

The legislative clerk proceeded to read sundry nominations of postmasters.

Mr. BARKLEY. I ask unanimous consent that the nominations of postmasters be confirmed en bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nominations of postmasters are confirmed en bloc.

Mr. BARKLEY. I ask that the President be immediately notified of all nominations confirmed this day.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the President will be notified forthwith.

That completes the calendar.

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER] advises me that he has not yet concluded his remarks, and desires recognition tomorrow. We have a special order of business for tomorrow, but the Senator from Louisiana desires recognition after that shall have been disposed of.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, I desire recognition upon the resumption of consideration of the British loan.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the Senator from Louisiana will be recognized at that time.

RECESS

Mr. BARKLEY. As in legislative session, I move that the Senate take a recess until 12 o'clock noon tomorrow.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 5 o'clock and 20 minutes p. m.) the Senate took a recess until tomorrow, Tuesday, April 30, 1946, at 12 o'clock meridian.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate April 29 (legislative day of March 5), 1946:

DIPLOMATIC AND FOREIGN SERVICE

Prentice Cooper, of Tennessee, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Peru.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

ASSISTANT ATTORNEYS GENERAL

David L. Bazelon, of Illinois, to be an Assistant Attorney General, vice Norman M. Littell.

Douglas W. McGregor, of Texas, to be an Assistant Attorney General, vice Hon. Samuel O. Clark, Jr.

UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS

Respass S. Wilson, of Arkansas, to be United States attorney for the western district of Arkansas, vice Clinton R. Barry, term expired.

John D. Clifford, Jr., of Maine, to be United States Attorney for the district of Maine. (Mr. Clifford is now serving in this office under an appointment which expired March 4, 1940.)

MUNICIPAL COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Nadine Lane Gallagher, of the District of Columbia, to be an associate judge of the municipal court for the District of Columbia, vice Hon. Brice Claggett, elevated.

CONFIRMATIONS

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate April 29 (legislative day of March 5), 1946:

FOREIGN SERVICE

Lowell C. Pinkerton to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Iraq.

POSTMASTERS

ARIZONA

Hazel M. Peebles, Sacaton.

CALIFORNIA

Charles V. Shaffer, Del Paso Heights.
Lawrence N. Fowler, Kelseyville.
William I. Stewart, Kernville.

ILLINOIS

J. Wiley Lucas, Abingdon.
William P. Hall, Elizabethtown.
Fred R. Drews, Sidney.

IOWA

Raymond W. Thomas, Green Mountain.

MARYLAND

Thomas H. Collier, Grasonville.
Betty P. Jones, Parsonsburg.

MISSISSIPPI

Barbara F. Gerrard, Bentonla.
Hazel D. McDonald, Osyka.

MISSOURI

Henry E. Roper, Bernie.

NEW YORK

Ivanna O. Lewis, Alfred Station.
Mamie S. Otten, Commack.
Casmira S. Jendral, Mastic Beach.

NORTH CAROLINA

Gwendolyn H. Deviney, Casar.
Claude W. Eason, Lowgap.
Thelma D. Warren, Newton Grove.
James A. Rawls, Oak City.

Nellie H. Goodman, Oakboro.
William J. Moore, Rosman.

OKLAHOMA

Robert D. Farish, Konawa.

PENNSYLVANIA

Kenneth C. Hilliard, Mount Bethel.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Pearl J. Sauls, Cades.
Sarah L. Bussey, Modoc.
Horace T. Fanning, Springfield.

WEST VIRGINIA

Virginia O. Pomeroy, Kopperston.

WISCONSIN

Charles W. Lee, High Bridge.

PERMITTING THE SHIPMENT OF RELIEF SUPPLIES BY
AMENDING THE TRADING WITH THE ENEMY ACT

APRIL 29 (legislative day, MARCH 5), 1946.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. EASTLAND, from the Committee on the Judiciary, submitted the following

R E P O R T

[To accompany S. 2101]

The Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred the bill (S. 2101) to amend the Trading With the Enemy Act, as amended, in order to permit the shipment of relief supplies to certain foreign countries, having considered the same, do now report the bill to the Senate favorably, with amendments, and recommend that the bill do pass.

Hearings on this bill were held on April 25 and 26, 1946, before a subcommittee of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary composed of Senators McCarran, chairman; Wheeler; Eastland; Langer; and Wherry.

The committee amendments are as follows:

1. In line 6, page 1, strike out "32".
2. In line 10, page 1, strike out "sell,".

STATEMENT

This bill would amend existing law so as to permit the shipment of relief supplies to all defeated enemy countries. By reason of the issuance of general licenses by the Treasury Department, shipment of supplies to Italy, Rumania, Bulgaria, and Hungary, have been authorized already. Consequently, insofar as these countries are concerned the Trading With the Enemy Act does not constitute a barrier to the shipment of supplies. This, however, is not the case in regard to Germany, Austria, and Japan, as the general controls over trade and financial transactions are still applicable.

In testifying before the subcommittee, Maj. Gen. O. P. Echols, Chief, Civilian Affairs Division, War Department, stated that just recently a request had been received from Lt. Gen. Lucius D. Clay, commanding general, Office Government for Germany, urging that

private relief agencies be authorized to ship packages of food in bulk and from there on he would undertake the distribution of the supplies which would supplement the wholly inadequate diet and thus save an inestimable number of lives.

Representatives of the Council of Relief Agencies Licensed for Operation in Germany, commonly known as CRALOG, investigated conditions in each of the occupation zones of Germany, with the exception of the Russian zone, and reported to the subcommittee, that conditions in each of the zones, in particular in connection with food supplies are deplorable, and urged early passage of this bill, to alleviate the mass starvation which is now taking place.

After extensive testimony, which was overwhelmingly in favor of the passage of this bill, the members of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary have reached the conclusion that the present restrictions, as respects Germany, Austria, and Japan, should not be allowed to continue and it, therefore, recommend the immediate consideration and passage of this bill.



Calendar No. 1286

79TH CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

S. 2101

[Report No. 1262]

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

APRIL 22 (legislative day, MARCH 5), 1946

Mr. BRIDGES introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary

APRIL 29 (legislative day, MARCH 5), 1946

Reported by Mr. EASTLAND, with amendments

[Omit the part struck through]

A BILL

To amend the Trading With the Enemy Act, as amended,
to permit the shipment of relief supplies.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the Trading With the Enemy Act, as amended, is
4 amended by adding the following new section at the end
5 thereof:

6 “SEC. 32 . (a) Notwithstanding any other provision
7 of this Act, it shall be lawful, at any time after the date of
8 cessation of hostilities with any country with which the
9 United States is at war, for any person in the United States
10 to ~~sell~~, donate, or otherwise dispose of to, and to transport

1 or deliver to, any person in such country any article or
2 articles (including food, clothing, and medicine) intended
3 to be used solely to relieve human suffering.

4 “(b) As used in this section—

5 “(1) the term ‘person’ means any individual, part-
6 nership, association, company, or other unincorporated
7 body of individuals, or corporation or body politic;

8 “(2) with respect to any country with which the
9 United States was at war on January 1, 1946, the term
10 ‘date of cessation of hostilities’ shall mean the date of
11 enactment of this Act;

12 “(3) with respect to any other war the term ‘date
13 of cessation of hostilities’ shall mean the date specified
14 by proclamation of the President or by a concurrent
15 resolution of the two Houses of Congress, whichever is
16 the earlier.”

79TH CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

S. 2101

[Report No. 1262]

A BILL

To amend the Trading With the Enemy Act,
as amended, to permit the shipment of re-
lief supplies.

By Mr. Bridges

APRIL 22 (legislative day, MARCH 5), 1946

Read twice and referred to the Committee on the
Judiciary

APRIL 29 (legislative day, MARCH 5), 1946

Reported with amendments

79TH CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

H. R. 6287

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MAY 2, 1946

Mr. WALTER introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary

A BILL

To amend title 3 of the First War Powers Act, as amended,
to permit the shipment of relief supplies.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That title 3 of the First War Powers Act, as amended, is
4 amended by adding the following new section at the end
5 thereof:

6 “SEC. 301. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision
7 of this Act, it shall be lawful, at any time after the date of
8 cessation of hostilities with any country with which the
9 United States is at war, for any person in the United States
10 to donate, or otherwise dispose of to, and to transport
11 or deliver to, any person in such country any article or

1 articles (including food, clothing, and medicine) intended
2 to be used solely to relieve human suffering.

3 “(b) As used in this section—

4 “(1) the term ‘person’ means any individual, part-
5 nership, association, company, or other unincorporated
6 body of individuals, or corporation or body politic;

7 “(2) with respect to any country with which the
8 United States was at war on January 1, 1946, the term
9 ‘date of cessation of hostilities’ shall mean the date of
10 enactment of this Act;

11 “(3) with respect to any other war the term ‘date
12 of cessation of hostilities’ shall mean the date specified
13 by proclamation of the President or by a concurrent
14 resolution of the two Houses of Congress, whichever is
15 the earlier.”

79TH CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

H. R. 6287

A BILL

To amend title 3 of the First War Powers Act,
as amended, to permit the shipment of re-
lief supplies.

By Mr. WALTER

MAY 2, 1946

Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary

May
3rd

DIGEST OF
CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS
OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
Legislative Reports and Service Section
(For Department staff only)

Issued May 6, 1946
For actions of May 3, 1946
79th-2nd, No. 82

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Fruits and vegetables.....	2	Personnel.....	6,19,25	Veterans.....	21,28
Grain shortage.....	2,23			Wheat.....	2,23

HIGHLIGHTS: Sen. Langer criticized 30¢ wheat bonus and blamed Government for potato spoilage. Sen. Mead inserted figures on UNRRA food shipments to Poland. House passed bill authorizing food shipments to enemy countries; ready for President. Rep. Wadsworth urged removal of livestock from price control and cited Secretary Anderson's testimony on "black market." Rep. Norblad charged Navy food wastage. Rep. Kefauver described TVA work on farm machinery, etc. House committee reported revised administrative-law bill. Rep. Flannagan introduced bill to amend Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act. Sen. Wherry inserted newspaper article reporting Farmers Union demand for removal of Secretary Anderson.

SENATE

1. BRITISH-LOAN BILL. Continued debate on this bill, S. J. Res. 138 (pp. 4462-84).
2. WHEAT SHORTAGE; POTATOES SPOILAGE; ST. LAWRENCE WATERWAY. Sen. Langer, N. Dak., criticized the 30-cent offer for wheat to those who didn't respond to the previous appeal, blamed the Government for spoilage of "4,000 carloads of potatoes" and spoke in favor of the St. Lawrence waterway as a means of marketing potatoes; and Sen. Aiken, Vt., spoke in favor of the waterway (pp. 4484-6).
3. FOREIGN RELIEF. Sen. Mead, N. Y., inserted figures on UNRRA shipments to Poland (pp. 4489-90). Sen. Mead inserted a petition from the Community Church of N. Y. urging the pooling of world food resources (p. 4461).
4. EDUCATION. Sen. Mead recommended use of surplus buildings for colleges and universities, and financial assistance by FWA for colleges and universities (pp. 4488-90).
Sen. Langer inserted a Ray Farmers Union resolution favoring Federal aid for education (p. 4461).
5. PRICE CONTROL; PRIORITIES. Sen. Wherry, Nebr., inserted an Omaha Needle Industries resolution favoring abolition of OPA and CPA "unless workable procedures... are formulated" (pp. 4459-60).
6. FARM CREDIT; RETIREMENT. Received a 7th Farm Credit District petition for inclusion of farm loan association employees under the Civil Service Retirement Act (p. 4460).

7. SURPLUS PROPERTY. Received an American Legion-local petition for distribution of more surplus property to N. Dak. (pp. 4460-1).

8. RECESSED until Sat., May 4 (p. 4491). (May 4 proceedings not yet printed.)

HOUSE

9. FOREIGN RELIEF. Passed without amendment S. 2101, to permit shipments of food, etc., to enemy countries (pp. 4493-4). This bill will now be sent to the President.

10. STATE, JUSTICE, COMMERCE, JUDICIARY APPROPRIATION BILL. Passed with amendments this bill; H. R. 6056 (pp. 4494-525).

11. PRICE CONTROL: Rep. Wadsworth, N. Y., urged removal of livestock from price control and cited Secretary Anderson's recent testimony on the "black market" (p. 4508):

12. FOOD WASTAGE. Rep. Norblad, Oreg., claimed that the Navy has destroyed good food (p. 4527).

13. TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY. Rep. Kefauver, Tenn., described the TVA activities regarding farm machinery, food processing, forestry, housing, etc. (pp. 4527-31).

14. ADMINISTRATIVE LAW. The Judiciary Committee reported with amendment S. 7, to improve the administration of justice by prescribing fair administrative procedure (H. Rept. 1980) (p. 4544).

15. ADJOURNED until Mon., May 6 (p. 4544). Program for this week, as announced by Majority Leader McCormack: Mon., consent calendar; Tues., private calendar and resolution for study of surplus-property disposal; Wed.-Fri., Interior appropriation bill. He said there will be no roll call before Thurs., but that the deficiency and rescission conference reports may be taken up before that time if no roll call is demanded. (pp. 4525-6.)

BILLS INTRODUCED

16. MARKETING AGREEMENTS. H.R. 6303, by Rep. Flannagan, Va., to amend the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act. To Agriculture Committee. (p. 4544.)

17. FORESTRY. H. R. 6298, by Rep. Jenkins, Ohio, to protect and facilitate the use of national forest lands in T. 2 N., R. 18 W. Ohio River Survey, Elizabeth township, Lawrence County, Ohio. To Agriculture Committee. (p. 4544.)

18. MONOPOLIES. H.R. 6301, by Rep. Mason, Ill., to supplement existing law against unlawful restraints and monopolies. To Judiciary Committee. (p. 4544.)

19. PERSONNEL. H.R. 6302, by Rep. Randolph, W. Va., to authorize the payment of compensation for time lost in the case of certain veteran and nonveteran U.S. employees restored to active duty after disapproval of charges against them. To Civil Service Committee. (p. 4544.)

20. HEALTH. S. 2143, by Sen. Taft, Ohio (for himself, Sen. Smith, W.J., and Sen. Ball, Minn.), to coordinate the health functions of the Federal Government in a single agency; to amend the Public Health Service Act for the following purposes: To expand the activities of the Public Health Service; to promote and

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, an ex-sergeant has expressed himself with certain insulting remarks.

• I ask unanimous consent that the balance of my remarks and the article may appear in the Appendix of the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. HOFFMAN asked and was given permission to extend his own remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts asked and was given permission to extend her remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include therein a bill which would prevent the cutting of allowances to single men in hospitals without dependents, while in hospital.

AMENDMENT OF TRADING WITH THE ENEMY ACT

Mr. SUMNERS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table for immediate consideration the bill (S. 2101) to amend the Trading With the Enemy Act, as amended, to permit the shipment of relief supplies.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Trading With the Enemy Act, as amended, is amended by adding the following new section at the end thereof:

"SEC. —. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of this act, it shall be lawful, at any time after the date of cessation of hostilities with any country with which the United States is at war, for any person in the United States to donate, or otherwise dispose of to, and to transport or deliver to, any person in such country any article or articles (including food, clothing, and medicine) intended to be used solely to relieve human suffering.

"(b) As used in this section—

"(1) the term 'person' means any individual, partnership, association, company, or other unincorporated body of individuals, or corporation or body politic;

"(2) with respect to any country with which the United States was at war on January 1, 1946, the term 'date of cessation of hostilities' shall mean the date of enactment of this act;

"(3) with respect to any other war the term 'date of cessation of hostilities' shall mean the date specified by proclamation of the President or by a concurrent resolution of the two Houses of Congress, whichever is the earlier."

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman from Texas yield?

Mr. SUMNERS of Texas. I yield.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Will the gentleman explain the bill?

Mr. SUMNERS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I shall be very glad to explain the bill.

This bill comes from the Senate. I believe it passed the Senate unanimously. Its purpose is to make permissible the shipment of goods to relieve human suffering, food, medicine, and so forth. It

would include shipments to Germany, Austria, and Japan.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. It would give private individuals in this country an opportunity to help people in Europe and other lands?

Mr. SUMNERS of Texas. That is true. I desire to call attention to the fact since some concern has been indicated by some Members of the House that the Senate by its own action struck out the word "sell" originally in the bill, so as to eliminate any possibility of these goods being sent for the purpose of sale. I mean the word "sale" having been in the bill originally and having been directly and specifically stricken out precludes any possibility of the right to sale being claimed by implication or otherwise.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. The purpose of the bill is simply to make it possible for private individuals to help the Government in its relief efforts.

Mr. SUMNERS of Texas. Yes; individuals and organizations interested in relieving human distress, to help individuals in certain foreign countries who are in desperate need of relief.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. I think the legislation should have been enacted long before this.

Mr. SUMNERS of Texas. I think so too.

Mr. SPRINGER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SUMNERS of Texas. I yield.

Mr. SPRINGER. As I understand, private individuals have had difficulty in sending any articles to needy people in certain foreign lands for relief and this will eliminate that situation in those instances.

Mr. SUMNERS of Texas. Yes.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SUMNERS of Texas. I yield.

Mr. McCORMACK. The gentleman from Texas has referred to the fact that the Senate struck out the word "sale" so that the bill now reads: "To donate or otherwise dispose of to." It is my distinct understanding, and I wish to ask the gentleman so that the RECORD will show, that the words "or otherwise dispose of to" are related to "donate" and are not put in for commercial purposes, that the goods are not to be sold in any commercial way. Those words relate to the giving of power to make donations of food, clothing and other things without going into the commercial field, is that correct?

Mr. SUMNERS of Texas. That is correct.

Mr. McCORMACK. I agree with the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. MARTIN] and the gentleman from Texas [Mr. SUMNERS] that this is very deserving legislation. I am very glad to see action taken by the House.

Mr. SPRINGER. Mr. Speaker, am I correctly informed that this applies to certain parts of Europe only?

Mr. SUMNERS of Texas. Germany, Austria, and Japan are covered by this bill. Italy, Rumania, Bulgaria, and Hungary are already taken care of.

Mr. SPRINGER. May I say that I am in full accord with the suggestion that has been made by the majority

leader regarding the commercialization of this particular matter.

Mr. McCORMACK. There is no intent by the passage of this beneficent, important, and humane legislation to give authority to go into the commercial field. The whole thing is humanitarian and for relief purposes.

Mr. SUMNERS of Texas. That is correct.

Mr. O'HARA. Will the gentleman read what the reference is as to the part of Europe that is covered? What is the language?

Mr. SUMNERS of Texas. There is a statement here in the Senate report on this bill, as follows: "This bill would amend existing law so as to make the shipment of relief supplies to all defeated enemy countries possible."

Mr. O'HARA. That covers it.

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SUMNERS of Texas. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, for over 9 months I have been endeavoring to arrange with the Post Office Department and with other organizations with reference to shipments abroad. Many of these presents of American citizens have been sent abroad but when they reached certain places in Europe they could not be transported. At that time I urged that the War Department permit the use of the many trucks that they had which were not working in order to aid in transferring from the ports to the interior the many thousands of packages that have been sent there by American citizens for the suffering people of Europe. Does the gentleman know whether all of the arrangements have been made through the Post Office Department or with UNRRA or with the War Department so that these shipments can go on from the ports to the interior?

Mr. SUMNERS of Texas. I am not able to advise the gentleman in detail with reference to all the matters about which he inquires; however, I do understand that there is a general disposition and a general purpose on the part of the Government to utilize all of its facilities in order to get these contributions as soon as possible to the people who need them very badly.

Mr. SABATH. This bill will tremendously aid thousands upon thousands of deserving and starving people.

Mr. SUMNERS of Texas. Unquestionably that is true.

Mr. BIEMILLER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SUMNERS of Texas. I yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. BIEMILLER. Mr. Speaker, in connection with the remarks of the gentleman from Illinois, I, too, have been in touch with the Post Office Department and have been endeavoring to make sure these avenues can be opened up. As I understand it, UNRRA cannot now enter these particular areas.

Mr. SUMNERS of Texas. I believe that is true.

Mr. BIEMILLER. This is simply an effort to let individuals help individuals on a charity basis with no commercialization involved. I hope the Post Office

Department and the War Department, as the gentleman from Illinois suggested, will take the necessary steps to open up these channels. Certainly the churches of this country have been trying to get this action for some time and I hope the bill will pass.

Mr. LYNCH. Mr. Speaker, further reserving the right to object, as I understand the bill, it would permit individuals who have heretofore not been able, to send packages to persons in Germany, Italy, and the other countries with which we were at war.

Mr. SUMNERS of Texas. Germany, Austria, and Japan, and any other countries that are blocked off, if there are any. I may say to my colleague that this bill is for the purpose of removing the blockade against private individuals who have a humanitarian purpose and want to do something for the suffering people in devastated countries. They are not now permitted to do it among the peoples mentioned. If this bill is enacted, it would give them permission.

Mr. McCORMACK. It would permit religious organizations, for instance, to conduct drives, and we expect our Government to cooperate with them in getting transportation for the shipment overseas of large quantities of food. This applies not only to individuals who want to do so, but to religious and charitable organizations whose purpose is to help these unfortunate people.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, what is the situation? May a Member reserve the right to object?

The SPEAKER. It has been done several times and it may be done again.

Mr. HOFFMAN. I want to reserve the right to object just to ask a question, that is all. The gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. BIEMILLER] said that he hoped this bill would pass and that there would not be too much opposition to it. Does the gentleman know of anyone who is against it?

Mr. SUMNERS of Texas. No, sir. The people of this country are deeply, humanely concerned for the hungry, needy peoples of the world, who are the victims of the world's greatest, most devastating tragedy of all times.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. BATES of Massachusetts asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Record and include an article bearing on the question of unification appearing in the Omaha (Nebr.) Morning World-Herald.

Mr. CANFIELD asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Record and include a letter and other written data.

Mr. ELLIS asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Record and include an editorial.

Mr. COLE of Kansas asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Record.

CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. O'HARA. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently a quorum is not present.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 103]

Adams	Ellsworth	May
Allen, Ill.	Engle, Calif.	Merrow
Allen, La.	Felghan	Miller, Calif.
Almond	Fisher	Monroney
Anderson, Calif.	Flood	Morrison
Andresen	Fuller	Mundt
August H.	Fulton	Murphy
Andrews, N. Y.	Gardner	Murray, Wis.
Arends	Gathings	Norton
Baldwin, Md.	Gavin	O'Konski
Baldwin, N. Y.	Gearhart	Pace
Barden	Geelan	Patrick
Bates, Ky.	Gifford	Patterson
Bell	Gille	Peterson, Fla.
Bender	Gossett	Pfeifer
Bennet, N. Y.	Granger	Phillips
Bland	Grant, Ind.	Pickett
Bolton	Gregory	Powell
Bonner	Griffiths	Price, Fla.
Boren	Gwinn, N. Y.	Quinn, N. Y.
Bradley, Mich.	Harless, Ariz.	Rains
Bradley, Pa.	Harness, Ind.	Raynel
Brooks	Hartley	Reece, Tenn.
Brumbaugh	Hays	Reed, Ill.
Buckley	Hedrick	Rich
Bunker	Heffernan	Robinson, Utah
Byrne, N. Y.	Hendricks	Rodgers, Pa.
Byrnes, Wis.	Henry	Roe, N. Y.
Camp	Herter	Rogers, Fla.
Cannon, Fla.	Hobbs	Russell
Carnahan	Hoeven	Ryter
Celler	Holfield	Schwabe, Mo.
Chapman	Holmes, Wash.	Shafer
Chelf	Hull	Sheridan
Clason	Jarman	Sikes
Clements	Johnson, Ind.	Simpson, Ill.
Cochran	Johnson	Slaughter
Coffee	Lyndon B.	Smith, Wis.
Combs	Johnson, Okla.	Somers, N. Y.
Cooley	Keefe	Stevenson
Courtney	Kelly, Ill.	Stewart
Crosser	Keogh	Stigler
Cunningham	Kerr	Stockman
Curley	Kilday	Sumner, Ill.
Daughton, Va.	King	Tarver
Davis	LaFollette	Taylor
Dawson	Landis	Thomas, N. J.
Delaney	Lane	Vursell
John J.	Lea	Welchel
Dingell	LeCompte	White
Domengeaux	Lemke	Wickersham
Doughton, N. C.	McDonough	Wilson
Douglas, Calif.	Madden	Winstead
Doyle	Maloney	Winter
Durham	Mankin	Wolfenden, Pa.
Earthman	Mansfield, Tex.	Wood
Elliott	Martin, Iowa	Woodhouse

The SPEAKER. On this roll call 261 Members have answered to their names, a quorum.

By unanimous consent, further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

STATE, JUSTICE, COMMERCE, AND JUDICIARY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1947

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (H. R. 6056) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, and the Judiciary, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of the bill, H. R. 6056, with Mr. MILLS in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. When the committee rose yesterday the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. VORYS] had offered an amendment and had spoken for 5 minutes on behalf of his amendment. The gentleman from Michigan [Mr. RABAUT] is recognized.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on the pending amendment close in 5 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the amendment offered by the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. VORYS] be read again for the information of the committee.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, reserving the right to object, I think we ought to have a little more time.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

The Clerk reread the pending Vorys amendment.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from Ohio has submitted a very complicated amendment. But the meaning of the amendment is very simple.

Unless this Congress passes new legislation and new appropriations for short-wave broadcasting before September 1 of this year, the radio voice of America will be silenced.

The gentleman from Ohio is trying to set a deadline for this Congress to act on a very delicate issue in our international relations.

I know this issue is complicated because the Secretary of State came before our committee and discussed it. So did Assistant Secretary Benton. They both told us that the State Department and the Federal Communications Commission are working on new legislation to cover short-wave broadcasting. These agencies have been studying the problem for 6 months. They expect to have a message for Congress on this subject in the near future.

The Secretary of State told our committee that the State Department was given the job by the President. The State Department considers this a temporary arrangement until a thorough study can be made by the FCC and the Congress. The funds contained in this bill would only enable the State Department to carry on the broadcasting until the Congress can decide on a permanent plan for short wave.

Now the gentleman from Ohio knows that this Congress cannot hold hearings, and pass legislation, and then appropriate new funds for broadcasting, all before the deadline of September 1. The gentleman is fully aware of the plans for a summer recess.

The net effect of the amendment of the gentleman from Ohio is to silence the radio voice of America after September 1 and to leave to other govern-

[PUBLIC LAW 382—79TH CONGRESS]

[CHAPTER 260—2D SESSION]

[S. 2101]

AN ACT

To amend the Trading With the Enemy Act, as amended, to permit the shipment of relief supplies.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Trading With the Enemy Act, as amended, is amended by adding the following new section at the end thereof:

"SEC. —. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, it shall be lawful, at any time after the date of cessation of hostilities with any country with which the United States is at war, for any person in the United States to donate, or otherwise dispose of to, and to transport or deliver to, any person in such country any article or articles (including food, clothing, and medicine) intended to be used solely to relieve human suffering.

"(b) As used in this section—

"(1) the term 'person' means any individual, partnership, association, company, or other unincorporated body of individuals, or corporation or body politic;

"(2) with respect to any country with which the United States was at war on January 1, 1946, the term 'date of cessation of hostilities' shall mean the date of enactment of this Act;

"(3) with respect to any other war the term 'date of cessation of hostilities' shall mean the date specified by proclamation of the President or by a concurrent resolution of the two Houses of Congress, whichever is the earlier."

Approved May 16, 1946.

